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Recorder. Boston

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1836.

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder. HOME MISSIONS.

No. 21-Vol. XXI--Whole No. 1063.

NORTEN.—Not long since an extract from quarterly report of Rev. C. W. Allen, of orton was published under the head of "Home ton, was purposed and the terminal state of that feeble church. From a e recent "report," under date of March

the following extract is made.
Within three months past, God has been clously pleased to revive his work in our bit. We have thought that during almost entire year previous, there was, in compariith other churches, a good state of reliis feeling in our congregation. A few were lost during the whole time serious, and some e converted to the Lord. But with the beng of this year, the interest rapidly in-ed, and I have now before me a list of fifsight names belonging to our little congre-ion, who we hope and trust have since that e become reconciled to the Lord. Nineteen been already added to the church; several have been examined and approved for ssion, and others will doubtless soon follow dmission, and others will doubtless soon follow heir example. A high degree of religious in-reest still pervades the town. Never has it cen known to be so great here. All are ex-tical, And I should not dare to say, that the cospect for the continuance of the revival is

respect for the continuance of the revival is part at the present time as encouraging as ever. With the breaking up of winter, the face of regious things is assuming a new aspect; but we hope and pray, that we shall only thank field and take courage, and in his strength go arward to new and gracious conquests.

Besides the number above mentioned, quite number, I cannot say how many, have, we rust, passed from death in the Baptist congregation in the extreme cast of this town, whose pertinghouse is about three miles from the one my which I preach. There was held in their which I preach. There was held in their se, which is new, a four days' meeting, which need to be attended with good, though not at results. This was held previous to, or

the commencement of the work.

In my own congregation there have been no traordinary means used, except an increase meetings, and an increase of zeal and prayer ad effort, on the part of the brethren and siss. In the first six or seven weeks, 1 preaches a constant of the Young Men's Bible Society of nearly every evening in different parts of the Young Men's Bible Society of new town, besides the ordinary labors of the Sabbath, I now preach, beside on the Sabbath, the Young Men's Bible Society of the b. I now preach, beside on the Sabbath, c or four times; and including other meet-s, they are held as often as every evening in

May God speed his begun work!"

REMARKS.—A gentleman in Massachusetts and three years ago to the General Agent of fome Missions—"point me to a feeble church in his state, that needs one hundred dollars a year stain the preached gospel, a church that ot do without it, and I will be responsible be amount." This little church was namannot do without it, and I will be responsible for the amount." This little church was namid to him. He has since sustained it, through the Massachusetts Missionary Society, by the fromised annual donation. And now it is all sat able to stand alone. It will need no further aid after the expiration of the five years or which aid was pledged; perhaps, not even to long. Has not the friend of Home Missions of the five years of the friend of Home Missions. ison to rejoice, and give thanks to God? ould be have made a better appropriation of funds be had accumulated by his economy

N YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

From the New York Observer. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Abstract of the 20th Annual Report. New Auxiliary Societies .- In the course of formed, most of which embrace an entire ty. The whole number of these societies now nearly 1,000.

Receipts.—The receipts of the year amount \$104,899 45, and were received from the following sources: In payment for Bibles and Testaments sold, \$42,766 75; from bequests, \$18,589 66; for distribution in foreign countries, \$13,489 19; unrestricted contributions, \$25,112 07.

Expenditures.—The expenditures of the year have been \$107,910 93, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$9,265 70. This balance is owing in part to the fact that a large legacy has been received, and too near the close of the year to allow of its being wisely expended.

year to allow of its being wisely expended.

Foreign Distribution.—The circulation of the Scriptures in foreign countries has now become a matter of great responsibility and solicitude with the Board. During the past year it has received more than ordinary attention. The following preamble and resolutions, adopted in February last, will show the result of their deliberations. (See Recorder for Feb. 26, p. 35.)

Heretofore, grants towards the printing and reulation of the Scriptures abroad have mostbeen made through missionary bodies of flerent denominations. This method must et, to some extent, be continued. It appears o the Board, however, that they ought, as soon is practicable, to have well qualified agents of their own at the important missionary stations, who shall superintend the interests of the Bible cause, and make frequent and direct returns to this institution. The Board bave therefore concluded, after full conference with the misary bodies interested, to procure and send Bible agent to Singapore, and another to the

tern part of the Mediterranean. New Bibles and Testaments .- Plates have seen ordered for a new pocket French Bible and Testament; for a pocket English Bible, of small diamond type; for a German pocket Tes-ament, and a pocket Spanish Testament; also

Mr. Robert S. Winslow has resigned the ing Secretary and Accountant, and engaged in private employment. The Board have concluded, in appointing a succes-sor, to add to his duties that of General Agent.

and the remainder in visiting the auxiliary societies in the Middle and Eastern States.

A General Agency is to be established for the Southern States. The Rev. William M. Atkinson, of Petersburgh, Va. has been appointed to this office. A General Agent is to be appointed, as soon as a proper individual can be found, for the Western States.

Bibles and Testaments issued.
English Bibles,
English Testaments,
German Bibles,
German Testaments, French Bibles, French Testaments. French Testaments,
Spanish Bibles,
Spanish Testaments,
Modern Greek Testaments,
Portuguese Bibles and Testaments,
Welsh Bibles and Testaments,
Arabic, Syriac, Swedish and Dutch Bibles and Testaments, Italian, Polish, Danish, Gaelic and Indian,

Making in all, 221,664 copies, and an aggregate nee the formation of the society of 1,989,430.

New Testaments for the Blind.—In addition to \$1,000 granted the previous year, \$500 more have been granted since the last anniversary towards the publication of this interesting work. The first of four volumes is completed. The remainder will be published in the course of

Female Bible Societies.—The Boston Female Bible Society have generously granted to the Parent Society \$1,718 79 of their permanent fond.

nent fund. Young Men's Bible Societies .- One of these was formed early in the year at Providence, R. I., and one of uncommon activity. After supplying the city of Providence, it was resolved plying the city of Providence, it was resolved to supply every destitute family in the state with the Bible, and every child under fifteen years of age with the Testament. This reso-lution has been carried into thorough execution, and in a great measure by the personal labors of the members: 1,705 Bibles and 6540 Testa-ments have been distributed. Upwards of 1,-200 families were found destitute.

ments have been distributed. Upwards of 1,200 families were found destitute.

Another Young Men's Bible Society has been
formed in the German Reformed Theological
Seminary at York, Pa., for the laudable purpose of supplying destitute Germans with the
Scriptures.

The Young Men's Bible Society of New
York is now engaged in furnishing a conv. of

Other auxiliaries.—While many of the local societies have been inactive the past year, and have forwarded no communications, others have encouraged the Board by their efforts and reports. The Virginia Bible Society has sustained an agent of its own all the year, and paid into your treasury for books, and as donations, \$6,177. The Maryland Bible Society has defrayed the half of an agent's expenses, and has been actively engaged in effecting distributions. The Berkshire Co. Bible Society of Massachusetts has paid over, mostly as a donation, \$1,638; and the Worcester County Bible Society of the same state has in contemplation to raise \$5,000. The Rensselacr Bible Society of New York has lately paid over \$570, redeeming its pledge of \$2,000. The Long Island Bible Society of N. Y. has employed an agent, and is actively engaged in exploring and supplying every part of the island. Several of the societies in the northern and western part of the state are engaged in the same work. Other auxiliaries .- While many of the local of the state are engaged in the same work. The society in St. Lawrence county has supplied not only 776 destitute families, but every reader in the county who would receive a copy. More than 4,000 Bibles and 12,000 Testaments have been there circulated since last May. It may be questioned whether any district in the world of 42,000 souls is at this moment as well furnished with the word of life as St. Lawrence

The St. Clairsville Bible Society of Ohio, The St. Clairsville Bible Society of Ohio, which supplied the county five years since, now finds more than 600 families without the Bible. Several other counties in that state, Shelby county in Kentucky, Sumner county in Tennessee, and others in Illinois and Missouri are engaged in supplying destitute households, or in furnishing the Testament to children according to the recommendations of the Parent Society to the recommendations of the Parent Society

to the recommendations of the Parent Society at the last anniversary. In this latter work more or less counties in almost every state are successfully engaged. Seldom has a measure met with such general approbation.

The Bible Society of Illinois, for the purpose of home and foreign supply, has undertaken to raise a generous sum, as has also the Society of Washington City, D. C. An individual connected with the latter society has seriously and prayerfully offered to your Board the sum of \$10,000, on condition that nine other persons shall, within five years, contribute each a like sum. Should this proposition be complied with, how much will ten men accomplish for the perishing heathen! ishing heathen!

Distributions among seamen .- Distributions among this class of men continue to increase. In addition to those copies furnished along the ports of our coast, and on the lakes, rivers and canals, many are distributed abroad by commanders of vessels and seamen's chaplains. The Rev. Mr. Ely, chaplain at Hayre in France, has made extensive distributions among sea-men and emigrants about to embark for Amer-ica. Other distributions have been made by Rev. Mr. Johnson, chaplain at Rio Janeiro, by Rev. Mr. Stevens, at Canton, and Rev. Mr. Diell at the Sandwich Islands. The latter furnishes many copies to whalemen, and says that on board of two whaling ships Sunday schools are established. At several of the foreign mis-sion stations Bibles have been solicited among

In addition to the above, books have been sent on request to Canada, to Newfoundland, to Liberia, to Hayti and to Greece. To the latter kingdom 2,500 modern Greek Testaments

sment, and a pocket Spanish Leader of a large piea Testament, with the book of salms appended to it, for aged people.

Books have also been ordered from the depository of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the Italian, Portuguese, Welsh, Swedish, and Danish tongues.

None of the above books, however, will be ready for delivery under several months.

Change of Officers.—Near the close of the year, Hubert Van Wagenen, Esq. resigned his office as Treasurer, and John Nitchie, Esq. belief the Societies. At the Sandwich Islands the New Testament is completed in the Hawaiian tongue, and various parts of the Old Testament tongue, and various parts of the Old Testament tongue, and various parts of the Clinese tongue, and various parts of the Old Testament are in progress of translation. The Chinese Scriptures are undergoing an important revis-

rect of Recording Secretary and Accountant, characteristic or Recording Secretary and Accountant, the congaged in private comployment. The board have concluded, in appointing a successing to since is a syet vacant.

The increasing business of the society in public of the society in the versions such, has led the Board to appoint an editor, ho is to devote one-half of his time to the importance of great accuracy in the versions such, has led the Board to appoint an editor, ho is to devote one-half of his time to the importance of great accuracy in the versions such as the society. For the coming year the ev. George Bush, of the New York University, is appointed to the above office. sity, is appointed to the above office. It has also been determined to appoint an Assistant Secretary, who is to spend a part of his time in the Corresponding Secretary's office,

learn that the Bible Societies of England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Den-mark, Prussia, and Sweden, as well as those of Calcutta, of Ceylon, of Madras, and Bombay, are still favored of the Lord, and are continu-ally increasing in means and usefulness,

AM, SEAMENS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

The eighth annual meeting of this society was held at the Tabernacle, on Monday evening. The whole of that immense building, was filled to overflowing by an audience whose fixed attention throughout the exercises, gave a pleasing proof of the interest felt in this important cause. The chair was taken at 7 1-2 o'-clock, by A. Van Sinderen Esq. And the exercises, clock, by A. Van Sinderen, Esq. And the ex-ercises of the evening were opened with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. De Witt. A portion of the Psalm commencing with

Was sung by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Hastings. The annual report of which the following is an abstract, was next read by Mr. Greenleaf, the Corresponding Secretary of the Senior.

of the Society.

I. Forbigs Operations. Canton.—Rev. Edwin Stevens, Chaplain.—This is the oldest establishment of the society. This was the place where the experiment was first made, whether it was practicable to sustain a ministry for scamen amid the floating population of a thronged foreign port. The past year has disclosed no very material alterations at this station. The Bethel flag has been displayed at the ship anchorage almost every Sabbath for the year, and an audience collected on the deck or in the cabin of some ship, either American or English.

Havre.-Rev. David De F. Ely, Chaplain. During the past year the Seamen's Chapel at Havre has not been closed for a single Sabbath. The services of the Lord's day, the weekly lecture, the stated prayer meeting, and the Sabbath School, are all attended. Tracts are

lecture, the stated prayer meeting, and the Sabbath School, are all attended. Tracts are distributed, and a reading room kept open for the accommodation of sailors. Though the assemblies are generally small, yet we are not without evidence that some good has been effected, nor could the station be abandoned without detriment to the cause.

Marseilles.—This important port was one of the first ever designated as the station for a seamen's chaplain, but circumstances beyond the control of the committee have hitherto prevented its occupancy. A prospect is now opening for employing a chaplain there. The services of the Rev. Eli N. Suntell, of Louisville, Ky, having been secured by the Board, he has been appointed to labor at Havre, and the committee have proposed to the Rev. Mr. Ely to remove to Marseilles. It is expected that Mr. Ely will proceed to Marseilles when his successor shall arrive at Havre.

Honolulu.—Rev. John Diell, Chaplain.—The port of Honolulu, in the island of Oahu, one of the Sandwich Islands, is the principal resort of the whale ships in the Pacific Ocean. It was stated in our last report that the chapel was completed, two reading rooms prepared, and a house for the chaplain built. The com-

was completed, two reading rooms prepared and a house for the chaplain built. The comand a house for the chaptain bath. The committee have now the pleasure to state that the bills for the whole have been discharged, and that establishment freed from pecuniary embarrassment. Sailors can now avail themselves of all the customary means of grace while in this

Lahaina.—This port, in the island of Maui, another of the Sandwich Islands, is more fre-quented by seamen than any other except Honolulu. The expense of the reading room has been assumed by this society, and an agency for the benefit of seamen established there.

Smyrna.—Rev. Josiah Brewer, Chaplain.— Mr. Brewer finds time to perform some impor-tant services for the seamen in addition to his missionary work, and at least one service for special accommodation of sailors has been d on nearly every Sabbath for the year.

held on nearly every Sabbath for the year.

Rio Janeiro.—Rev. Obadiah M. Johnson,
Chaplain.—This station has been recently occupied. Mr. Johnson received ordination in
October last. He embarked at Richmond about
the first of December, and arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 20th of January. He has commenced his labors under favorable appearances.

Calcutta.—A Bathol change has been systain.

Calcutta. - A Bethel chapel has been sustained at Calcutta for several years, by the joint labors of the resident missionaries of all de-nominations. Within the year past, an arrange-ment has been made for occupying this important port by a chaplain of this society.

Batavia.—Some attention has heretofore been paid to the instruction of seamen at Batavia by the Rev. Mr. Medhurst, and the late by whom many books were distributed, and Bethel meetings for prayer and preaching fre-quently held on shipboard. An agency is now agreed upon through the missionaries of the Reformed Dutch Church, who are about to be tationed at Batavia by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Singapore.—An arrangement has been made with the American Board to secure for the special benefit of seamen at Singapore, such efforts on the part of their missionaries as they can put forth without interfering with their more appropriate duties. An agency is thus secured, which will soon lead to the employment of a regular Chandain of our Seciety at ment of a regular Chaplain of our Society at this place, which is destined to become one of the most important ports in the East.

II. ATLANTIC SEAPORTS .- Tracing along the 11. ATLANTIC SEAPORTS.—Tracing along the coast of the Atlantic, we find sixteen Bethel chapels, situated at the following places: Eastport and Bath, (where public worship is occasionally maintained) Portland, Salem, Boston, New Bedford, Mystic, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Pensacola and Mobile, where regular officiating elergyman are constantly found; and in ciating clergyman are constantly found; and in Savannah, where public worship is maintained

Savanaan, where public worship is maintained in the winter season.

These are all under the patronage of local societies except Pensacola, where an arrangement has recently been made by the American Seamen's Friend Society with the Rev. Mr.

Seamen's Friend Society with the Rev. Mr. Steele, the Episcopal clergyman of that place, who is now to devote a portion of his time to the instruction of the seamen.

In Mobile this Society supported a Chaplain last year. "The Mobile Port Society" has since been formed, and the support of the Chaplain assumed by themselves.

It was stated in our last report that we had reason to believe the Bethel cause we remine

reason to believe the Bethel cause was reviving in New Orleans. We reget to say that these haloma was made to complete the Mariners' Church, but the building stood on land owned to be the United States. by the United States' government; it had been by the United States' government; it had been for a long time in a ruinous condition; it was presented by the Grand Jury as a nuisance, and finally ordered by the government to be remov-ed. The effect of this on the seamen's cause at New Orleans, time alone will disclose.

ceived, formed a society called "the Boatmen's Friend Society," which it is proposed should take the oversight of the boatmens' cause in that section of country. A periodical called "The Bethel Magazine" is issued by this society, which is well calculated to advance its interests. Bethel ministers are now established at Cleveland, Buffalo, Utica, Troy, and Osucago, and in each place, except the last named, there are regularly organized Christian churches, two of which, viz. those at Cleveland and Buffalo, have been organized within the year. Measures are in train at Albany for a similar institution in that city.

IV. Seamen's Home.—Three years ago this

IV. SEAMEN'S HOME.—Three years ago this society purchased a lot of ground in the city of New York, on which it was proposed ultimately to creet a building which should accommodate the various offices of the society, and other institutions in the city for the peculiar benefit of mariners, and \$7,000 of the purchase money was paid. Last autumn a benevolent individual came forward, unsolicited, with an offer of \$1,000, provided the amount necessary to erect this building should be subscribed before the close of the year. The trustees hereupon resolved to enprovided the amount necessary to erect this building should be subscribed before the close of the year. The trustees hereupon resolved to enlarge their plan, and to provide a true home for the sailor, where he should be boarded and lodged during his stay on the shore. An additional lot of ground has been bought, and \$2,000 of the purchase money paid. A subscription has been obtained sufficient to creet the building as originally planned, but a large sum is still necessary to carry out the plan in all its liberal details. The want of this, and some other prudential considerations, have induced the committee to delay commencing the building. However, the resolution to build is passed, and the work will ultimately be accomplished.

V. Means of General Improvement.

Under this general head we include the Seamen's Hymn Book and Devotional Assistant, 7,000 copies of which have been published and circulated by the society; the Sailor's Magazine, an edition of 3,000 copies of which is published monthly; an edition of a Sailor's Temperance Almanae for 1836, published by means of a donation from the Board of Underwriters of the city of New York, and 100,000 copies of which have been put in circulation by this society throughout all the ports in the United

which have been put in circulation by this so-ciety, throughout all the ports in the United States; together with the free distribution of religious tracts and books to a large extent.

State of the Treasury.—At our last annual meeting a trifling balance was reported in our treasury, but at the same time the committee treasury, but at the same time the committee were constrained to say that the society were indebted for our foreign operations to the amount of several thousands of dollars, for which the treasurer was liable to be called on at any hour. During the past year the receipts of the Society have been enlarged, and our expenses have enlarged also. Our debts have been considerably lessened, but are not yet all discharged, and a balance of \$193 76 is now due to our treasurer on our current account. The total receipts of the year were \$13,172 15.

Nevins; a volume of standard treatises on in-fidelity; Henry on Meckness; Biographies of Nathan W. Dickerman, Mary Lothrop, John Mooney Mead, and Caroline Hyde; and 20 Tracts in the general series, the first ten of which complete the 10th bound volume of Tracts. The Evangelical Family Library now comprizes 13 volumes. Whole number of publications 827. the 10th bound volume of

Amount Printed and Circulated.

Printed during the year, (including 247,972 vols.)
4,556,972 Publications; 101,293,584 Pages.—Printed since the Society's formation, 43,647,599 Publications;
711,853,750 Pages.—Circulated during the year, (including 160,454 volumes.) 3,298,846 Publications;
72,480,229 Pages.—Circulated since the Society's formation, 39,042,676 Publications; 614,790,076
Pages.

Gratuitous distributious, 7,290,900 pages; widely dispersed in various parts of our country and the world, in 365 distinct grants; besides 2,548,860 pages, delivered to members, direc-

tors, S.C.

Receipts and Expenditures.

Received for publications sold, \$47,573-37.—Donations, including \$29,949,92 for foreign distribution, of which \$10,000 is from the American Tract Society, Boston, \$10,123,27 from Ladies, and \$6,101,61

ty, Hoston, \$10,123,27 from Ladies, and \$6,101,61 legacy of Mr. Joseph Burr.—\$56,638 04.—Total, (including \$792 18 balance in Treasury.) \$105,003 59. Paid for paper, printing, stereotyping, &c. \$53,107.—Remitted for foreign distribution, \$35,000 00.—Tor publishing Baxter's Call, &c. for the Blind, \$500 00.—All other expenses, as by items in the Treasurer's Report, \$16,385 82.—Total paid during the year, as above, \$105,003 59.

The donations received are about \$4,000 less and the receipts for sales \$16,000 more, than in the previous year; and though only \$29,950 of the receipts have been designated for foreign distribution, the whole sum of \$35,000 which the Committee proposed to attempt to raise, has been paid over for foreign stations.

New Auxiliaries, 34; whole number on the Society's list, 1180.

Tract Visitation .- In New York city, Christian effort, in connection with Tract distribu-tion, has received, within the last year, a double efficiency. Fourteen agents in the respective wards devote their undivided energies to this service, having the co-operation of about thousand Christians, male and female. thousand Christians, male and female. By these, 1,073 neighborhood prayer meetings were held the last year, attended, to a great extent, by those who were unaccustomed to vist the sanctuary; and three hundred and siz souls were, during the year, reported as hopefully born into the kingdom of Christ. At the end of the year, 138 were found to have connected themselves with evangelical churches, and some of them had become devoted laborers THE INLAND WATERS.—During the past year the friends of seamen and boatmen at Buffalo and that vicinity, believing this cause demanded more direct attention than it had ever re-

be added to the number of Christ's followers, by this instrumentality alone, every year. In Philadelphia four or five hundred laborers are engaged in this work with increasing inte-rest and success; as are Christians connected with auxiliaries and churches in various parts

with auxiliaries and churches in various parts of the country.

The Volume Enterprise.—The Virginia Tract Society at Richmond, and the Society at Winchester, with the aid of two agents employed most of the year, have urged forward the work in that State; in the State of New York, by the agency of one devoted layman, Mr. Seely Wood, and the cordial co-operation given him by the churches, not far from 20,000 volumes have been sold during the very: the American Tract Society at Bosing the society at Bosi ing the year; the American Tract Society at Boston, with the aid of their agents, have given them a wide circulation in the New England States; and Auxiliary Societies, churches, clergymen and laymen, in almost every State of the Union, and laymen, in almost every State of the Union, have engaged for the supply of townships, neighborhoods and families. By these means more than 160,000 volumes have been circulated the past year, being an increase of 60,000 volumes over the year preceding. Of the Family Library, which was not issued till autumn, 600 sets, embracing upwards of 7,000 volumes

600 sets, embracing upwards of 7,000 volumes, have been sold.

The agents in Virginia state, that within one county of less than ten miles square, 3,000 volumes were circulated; and that, in one congregation upwards of 1,200 volumes were distributed. Ten or twelve volumes were repeatedly sold in families that before had not a single book besides the Bible.

Mr. Wood reported, that at Homer, N. Y. and within twenty miles, more than 80 indi-

and within twenty miles, more than 80 indi-viduals, without any other compensation than that of doing good, were engaged in the sale of volumes from house to house. Among them were men of almost every rank and pro-fession; farmers, lawyers, merchants, school-teachers, and ministers of the Gospel. In this way 1.400 volumes were in a few days, not

way 1,400 volumes were, in a few days, put into circulation without expense to the Society. A clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church in Columbia county, N. Y. has sold in his own congregation and vicinity, without expense to the Society, upwards of 1,300 of the Society's

of several thousands of dollars, for which the treasurer was liable to be called on at any hour. During the past year the receipts of the Society have been enlarged, and our expenses have enlarged also. Our debts have been considerably lessened, but are not yet all discharged, and a balance of \$193.76 is now due to our treasurer on our current account. The total receipts of the year were \$13,172.15.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Abstract of the 11th Annual Report.

On closing the accounts, April 15, the total receipts were found to be one hundred and five thousand dollars, being twelve thousand dollars more than the previous year, and nearly thirtyeight thousand more than the year preceding; the designated sum of thirty-five thousand dollars were wanting to meet all pecuniarly claims at that time presented. The amount of rolumes printed, was also 248,000; being 141,000 more than in the previous year; and the prospect of future usefulness in each department of the Society's operations was apparently greater than ever before.

Nev publications 55; embracing Memoirs of Payson and Pearce; two volumes of Dr., Nevins; a volume of standard treatises on infidelity; Henry on Meckness; Biographies of figure and vicinity, without expense to the Society's upwards of 1,300 of the Society, upwards of 1,300 of the Society's upwards of 1,300 of the Society's upwarded of 1,300 of the Society's upwards of 1,300 of the Society upwards of 1,300 of

be left solely to the operation and influence of sales for the purposes of gain. The most valuable books must be prepared in an attractive style, and furnished at cost, or less than cost, and Christian efforts must be put forth all over the land to place them in the hands of the people—by sale, if it can be done—gratuitously, if it cannot.

Almost daily evidences are received of the attending influences of the Holy Spirit, blessing the volumes to the salvation of precious immortal souls.

mmortal souls.

Abraries for Scamen and Boatmen.—Urgent applications have been received from the American Scamen's Friend Society, and the Sailors's and Boatmen's Friend Society, that Libraries may be furnished for all the accessible ships, vessels and boats on our maritime and internal waters; and they have agreed, in case the books shall be furnished by the Society, the see that suitable same are smoothed and they have agreed.

Batavia.—Some attention has heretofore en paid to the instruction of seamen at Bata-a by the Rev. Mr. Medhurst, and the late nented missionaries, Munson and Lyman, whom many books were distributed, and the meetings for prayer and preaching freshty held on shipboard. An agency is now eed upon through the missionaries of the formed Dutch Church, who are about to be ioned at Batavia by the American Board of nunissioners for Foreign Missions.

Ingapore.—An arrangement has been made in the American Board to secure for the interval of the American Board to secure for the interval of the American Board to secure for the interval of the provious year, while that of volumes exceeds the previous year.

Foreign Distribution.—Thirty-five thousand dollars have been remitted, during the year

of this sum \$8,500 are for the use of Missionaries of the American Baptist, and English General Baptist Missionary Societies; and 2,500 for the use of Protestant Episcopal Missionary Societies.

2,500 for the use of Protestant Episcopal Missionaries in Greece and China.

For various tribes of North American Indians, not far from 1,000,000 pages have been printed the past year; and the United Brethren are printing a book of Scripture Narratives for the Delaware Indians of Upper Canada. Some distributions have been made in South America, though little comparatively has been done for that interesting country.

At the Sandwich Islands, 5,017 are instructed in Sabbath and other Schools and Bible Classes; and there are about 20,000 readers. About 50

in Sabbath and other Schools and Bible Classes; and there are about 20,000 readers. About 50 publications have been printed, including a Daily Food, a Christian Almanac, and a semi-weekly newspaper. Of these, 270,400 are re-ligious Tracts, and 203,920 portions of Scrip-ture; total issues 36,640,920 pages. The mis-

ligious Tracts, and 203,920 portions of Scripture; total issues 36,640,920 pages. The missionaries find a most wide and interesting opening for Tract and volume circulation in whaleships touching at the Islands, for which more than 300,000 pages of Tracts and volumes have been granted during the year.

The Paris Tract Society circulated the last year 500,000 Tracts including 51,000 of their Christian Almanae. They have now in view the preparation of Evangelical volumes for the 32,000,000 of France, and have commenced issuing Tracts for Spain, to which France has the most ready means of access. The Rev. Robert Baird, at Paris, has condensed the permanent documents of the American Tempemanent documents of the American Tempe

manent documents of the American Temperance Society into a volume which is printed in French, and is about to be issued in German.

Germany.—Evangelical Tracts find many readers, often most, where most denounced; and there are very wide openings for their distribution in Bohemia, Lithunia, and almost all the resultance converges of Germany.

155,000 Tracts were printed in 1835, embracing

nearly 6,500,000 pages; and Abbott's Mother at Home and several new Tracts have been translated into Russ. All their funds were exhausted, previous to the Society's remittance, and they were 4000 roubles in debt. Their circulation is widley extended over the vast Russian empire, to Astrachan, Boltava, and the Black Sea; and to Esthonia, Sweden and Finland in the languages of those countries. The government is entirely friendly to their operations, the Minister of Instruction having reported that those publishing "these beautiful and useful little books deserve the thanks of every friend of the human race." Prince Galitzin, Governor of Moscow, has published a Tract on Intemperance at his own expense.

In Greece there were printed in 1834 and 1835, at the Society's expense, by the American Protestant Episcopal press, 1,714,000 pages, and Rev. Dr. King in seven months had circulated from Athens 18,000 chool books and Tracts, and was waiting for a new supply from Smyrna. "I have now," he wrote, "scarcely a Tract in my depot. People come from all parts of Greece to solicit Tracis. The law which it was feared might retain the mission press is removed. "We have permission," they write, "from the Minister of the interior, to distribute our publications freely throughout the realm, and a circular has been forwarded to all the Nomarchs, forbidding them to put any hindrance in our way."

From Smyrna, 26,256 books and Tracts had

in our way."

From Smyrna, 26,256 books and Tracts had been circulated in 15 months; and Mr. Homan Hallock has just returned from a visit to this country, in which he has procured founts of type in various languages, and printing apparatus of every kind, to bring the mission pressions and efficient operation.

ratus of every kind, to bring the mission pressinto extensive and efficient operation.

Progress is making in Syria; among the Nestorians in Persia; and distributions commenced among the European, Caffree, and Malay population of South Africa.

Among the Mahrattas, 1,337,000 pages were

Among the Marrattas, 1,337,000 pages were printed in 1834; a type and stereotype foundry has been added to the mission; Rev. Mr. Allen and Rev. Mr. Stone are prosecuting extensive tours for distribution; and new Tracts are preparing adapted to the wants of the peo-

sive tours for distribution; and new Tracts are preparing adapted to the wants of the people.

Among the Tamul people in Ceylon, Rev. Dr. Sendder has distributed 20,000 Tracts, since occupying the station at Chavagacherry; and in many instances they have produced a deep, and in some, it is hoped, a saving impression. For the Tract, "The blind way," (Hindooism,) he judges he has had a hundred applications from native heathens.

Orissa, the station of the English General Baptist Missionary Society, and site of the temple of Juggernaut, where the Rev. Amos Sutton, who lately visited this country, is laboring, is probably visited annually by half a million pilgrims speaking all the languages of India from the mountains of Cashmere to cape Comorin. It is one of the most interesting fields for Tract distribution in the world; many of the Tracts being carried back by the pilgrims to their homes from 1,000 to 2,000 miles. "Many of the converts to the Saviour in India have received their first Christian light from religious Tracts."

The mission at Northern India is reinforced with a press and fonts of type in various languages, with fair prospects of usefulness.

In Burmah are four presses exclusively applied to printing in Burmese, with a type and stereotype foundary, and fonts of type in Karen and Taling. In 1833 no less than 5,272,000 pages were printed; and in 1834 2,514,456 were circulated. It is believed that the full amount appropriated by the Society has been expended the past year. Mr. Kincaid has made very extensive distributions at Ava, the capital of the Burman empire, and many triumphant results of Tract and missionary labor have been witnessed. Since the arrival of Mr. Bennet, the Missionaries has been increased from five to thirty-three; the converts have been increased to more than 600; more than 300,000 Tracts thirty-three; the converts have been increased to more than 600; more than 300,000 Tracts have gone forth to tell their tale of salvation through Jesus Christ, and the spirit of inquiry has so far spread that the powers of hell can-

ot eradicate it.' From Burmah, it is believed access may and will at length be gained to the populous mil-lions of *Thibet* and the vast interior of China. In *Siam* the Baptist mission is reinforced with a press, and founts of type in Siamese, Chinese and English; supplies of Tracts, previously printed at Singapore, were all distributed in a month; and the Cambojans, Laos, Peguans, Shans and others urgently claim the most vigorous efforts on their behalf.

orous efforts on their behalf.

At Singapore, a free port under the protection of the British government, which has very extensive commercial intercourse with China and all South Eastern Asia, is a large printing establishment, a stereotype Foundry, and touns of type in all the principal languages of the surrounding country. Here the devoted Leans Ara has retired from the persecution received in China, and is still laboring for the good of his countrymen, with five Chinese printers who produce about 3,000 pages a day. Mr. Tracy, and Chinese function of the product of the p produce about 3,000 pages a day. Mr. Tracy, at a Chinese funeral, presented a Chinese Tract to a man of Cochin China, which he read without hesitation, but gave the an entirely different sound from what the chi-nese give them. What Mr. Tracy wrote with his pencil, the Cochin Chinese well understood, though in their spoken language they were but "barbarians" to each other.

"barbarians" to each other.

A voyage of two months on the eastern coast, lately performed by the Rev. Mr. Medharst and Rev. Mr. Stevens in the American brig Huron, chartered for the purpose. In this voyage they spent about two weeks in visiting towns and villages in China without molestation, distributed 20 000 books thout molestand. tion; distributed 20,000 books, and were con firmed in the belief, that however bostile the Chinese authorities may be to the intercourse of foreigners, Mr. Gutzlaff has given no exag-gerated statement of the anxiety of the confe gerated statement of the anxiety of the people to obtain books. "Landing on the beach at Tungshan," says Mr. Stevens, "five minutes sufficed to bring together as many hundreds of smiling people; another minute taught them our object in coming thither; and half an hour ufficed to distribute some hundred volumes Had they known these to be the last of our stock, as they really were, they could scarcely have scrambled for them more eagerly and violently. One more excursion to the eastern shore, on the next day, took away the last of

AM. HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The tenth annual meeting of this society was held in the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening, the Hon. S. Van Rensselaer, president of the society, in the chair. The receipts for the year, including a balance of \$5,446 in the treayear, including a balance of \$5,446 in the treasury at the commencment, and a legacy of \$12,000 from the late Joseph Burr, of Vermont, amount to \$107,039. The expenditures have been \$92,108, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$14,930. The progress of the society, as tested by its receipts, has been as follows: First year, \$18,130 76; second, \$20,035 78; third, \$26,997 31; fourth, \$33,929 44; fifth, \$48,124 73; sixth, \$49,422 12; seventh, \$68,627 17; eighth, \$78,911 44; ninth, \$88,863 22; tenth, \$101,565 15. an individual.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Rev. Dr. Skinner, Rev. Dr. Codman, Rev. Professor Schmucker, and Rev. Flavel S. Mines.—N. Y. Obs.

For the Boston Recorder

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. The Society held its Twentieth Anniversary on Thursday, May 12, in the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York. The Hon. Samuel Hubbard, LL. D. President of the Society, not being present, the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair.—The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Codman.

r. Codman. An Abstract of the Report was read by the ev. Mr. Patton of New-York. On motion of Rev. Dr. Fisher of New-Jer-

Resolved, That the Report, an abstract of which has been read, be accepted and adopted, and be printed under the direction of the Exec-utive Committee. Committee. motion of Rev. Dr. Cogswell, Secretary

of the Society, seconded by Rev. Dr. Schmucker of Pennsylvania,

Resolved, That the American Education So-

ciety, in view of the magnitude of the work in which it is engaged and the vast importance of its speedy accomplishment, does most cordially rejoice in the efforts of all other evangelical

rejoice in the efforts of all other evangelical Education Societies, whose object is to increase the number of pious, learned and efficient Ministers of Jesus Christ.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Todd of Massachusetts, seconded by Rev. Mr. Enton of N. Jersey, Resolved, That the peculiar state of this country and the world demands vigorous and increased efforts to raise up a holy and devoted Ministry.

Ministry.
On motion of Rev. Mr. Clark of Ohio, seconded by Rev. Mr. Phelps of Philadelphia,
Resolved, That the command of Christ, to go and teach all nations, requires of the church to educate as well as send forth men in suffi-cient numbers for the immediate accomplishment of the work.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Armstrong, one of

ne Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M. seconded y Rev. Mr. Nash of Connecticut, Resolved, That in view of the urgent and in-

creasing demand for thoroughly educated Min sters of the Gospel, throughout the unevan-relized world, the American Education Society the fervent prayer ought to be sustained by the liberal contributions ributions, and the cordial co-who desire the glory of Christ,

in the salvation of men.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs.
Cogswell, Schmucker, Todd, Clark and Arm-Abstract of the Annual Report.

The American Education Society has no been in operation more than twenty years, and by the blessing of God has risen from small beby the blessing of God has risen from small be-ginnings to its present extended movements. It has, since its commencement, aided in all 2495 young men. About eight hundred Ministers, now preaching the Gospel, have already, thro' its direct instrumentality, been introduced to their fields of labor. Some of these have ex-erted a wide and holy influence in heathen lands, others, are in constitutions in lands; others are in conspicuous stations in churches and benevolent institutions in the Uni-During the year, the Society have added 1040 beneficiaries at 159 institutions. Its receipts have amounted to \$63,227 76, and expenditures to \$66,288 05, leaving a debt of \$4060 29. The receipts, exclusive of legacies, are larger than in any preceding year. The business arrangements of the Society divide the whole field into two parts; the one acting directly with the office at Boston, and the other through the Presbyterian Education Society at

The territory including the branches and agencies which report directly to the office in Boston, consists of the New-England States and the state of Illinois. The number of young men assisted during

the year, within these limits, is 590. Of these, 141 were in five Theological Seminaries, 315 in 12 Colleges, and 134 in 46 Academies. Thereeipts into the treasury from New-England and Illinois Branch, have been \$40,893 42, and the expenditures within these bounds have been \$42,774 01.

-Maine has not been surpassed the last year by any state in the Union, according to her population, for efforts in raising up an educated ministry. She has richly endowed her school of the prophets by one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars, in addition to former contributions. In her Theological Seminary, Colleges and Academics, 77 young men have d by the Society the past year in the sum of \$4.193. Of this ame nt she has paid into the treasury through her Branch orga

Wm. L. Mather, who has been an acceptable Agent of the Society during five years, is expected to take the charge of that Branch as its principal active officer. New Hampshire.—This Branch, it will be recollected, raised the year before the last, more

recollected, raised the year before the last, more funds than any other, according to the number of young men under its care. Twice the amount was contributed, that was appropriated to its beneficiaries. This was the result of the labors of an efficient Agent, the Rev. Jno. M. Ellis. During the year just elapsed, not so much agency has been performed, and the con-sequence is, not so much has been contributed

sequence is, not so much has been contributed for this object.

The number of beneficiaries under the patronage of the Branch is 39. ge of the Branch is 39. The approp amount to \$2,267: and the collections

Northwestern Education Society.—Vermont Notation Education Society.—Termone has one hundred and seven beneficiaries of this Society at her Institutions of learning. To these have been appropriated \$5,905; and yet but \$1,827 have been raised towards this appropriation. Not one half of this would have been contributed, had not an agent of the Society labored four or five weeks in behalf of the ciety labored four or five weeks in behalf of the cause. The deficiency of funds this and the preceding year, is complete demonstration that the services of Agents are indispensable.

Massachusetts contributes annually to this cause more than any other state in the Union. She has raised for this object, in various ways, nearly \$300,000. She has uniformly had at her Theological and Academical Institutions more beneficiaries than any other State. Having as many educated ministers as she has thousands of souls within her borders, she learns by happy representations. thousands of souls within her borders, she learns, by happy experience, how to appreciate an able and faithful ministry. Two hundred and sixty-two young men have received the patronage of the Society during the past year. The State is organized into 15 auxiliaries, and has contributed the last year about \$20,000. Of this, nearly \$5,000 were raised in Boston.

Rhode laland Auxiliary.—This State must be considered on the advance in respect to an educated ministry; though she has done but little in connection with the A. E. S. The aumber of young men assisted within the boun-

number of young men assisted within the boun-daries of that auxiliary is small; so also is the amount of funds contributed

necticut has done well for the cause of Connecticut has done well for the cause of the Education Society. The number of her beneficiaries has increased, and the amount of collections in the different towns has been greater than usual. This is owing to the judi-

three young men have been patronized at her Academies, Colleges and Theological Institutions. To these individuals, \$5,498, have been contributed within the bounds of the State. In the enterprise of supplying the result. the enterprise of supplying the world with heralds of the cross, Connecticut will tal

ominent part.

Illinois. This Branch has under its patron age twelve young men. Owing to a deficiency in the returns, it is not known what has been the amount of receipts into its treasury. It is expected, that an agent will be employed immediately in that field of labor.

THE PRESENTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY ASSOCIETY ASSOCIATION.

during the past year 450 beneficiaries in 97 insti-tutions of learning. The receipt from collection in churches and individual donations amount to \$22,334 34. During the same period of time there have been paid to beneficiaries within its bounds, \$24,410. The Rev. William Patton

bounds, \$24,410. The Rev. William Patton still continues its Corresponding Secretary and General Agent.

Young Men's Education Society of New York eity.—This Society has been in success-ful operation during the past year. Beside the amount paid into the treasury of the Presbyte-rian Education Society, it has established and continues to sustain a classical school, for the benefit of indigent young men who have the continues to sustain a classical school, for the benefit of indigent young men who have the ministry in view. The number connected with the school during the year is forty-nine. Of these, 23 were regularly received beneficiaries. Young Men's Education Society, Newark, N. J.—This association has pursued the object for which it was called into being, with the argument of the production of

or and enterprise characteristic of the young. Western Education Society, New York.—
the field of its present operations embraces to 17 western counties of the State. It has

the 17 western counties aided 84 young men, during the year. The
Rev. Alanson Seafield continues its Secretary.

Utica Agency.—The Secretary, Rev. O. S.
Hoit, has with perseverance and success pursued his labors. The amount collected on this field, comprising the central and norther part of

is State, is annually increasing.

Philadelphia Education Society.—This Soety, has proved one of our most efficient aux-iaries. Late in the last autumn, Rev. Eliakim iliaries. Late in the last autumn, Rev. Eliakim
Phelps entered on the services of this Society
as its Secretary and General Agent, to labor in
the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The receipts
from this field embraced by the Philadelphia
Education Society amount to \$4,475 49.

Western Education Society.—The annual
meeting of the Society was held at Cincinnati
in October last at which time the report states.

in October last, at which time the report states, that 71 beneficiaries had been aided and that 84,215 had been collected. Since that the Secretary, Rev. John Spaulding, he the Secretary, Rev. John Spanding, has per-formed a successful agency in the south, and increased the pecuniary resources of the Socie-ty by large donations and subscriptions. This Society includes at present the largest portion of the great valley of the West, and is each year extending its influence and enlarging its

western Reserve Branch.-This efficient uxiliary has during the year steadily advanced. Notwithstanding the feeble state of health of the Secretary, Rev. Ansel R. Clark, the period of the Secretary, Rev. Ansel R. Clark, the period of the Secretary of cuniary resources have been more than suffi-cient to meet all their expenditures. The re-ceipts into the treasury have been \$3,253 40. Of this sum, \$2,119 are appropriation to forty-seven beneficiaries in ten institutions of learnseven beneficiaries in ten insurance applicants, ing. Of these, twenty are new applicants by

ing. Of these, twenty are new applicants. Forty-four of the young men have earned by manual labor and for school teaching \$1,405 70 being an average of about \$32.

East and West Tennessee.—The Rev. John W. Irwin, whose appointment was announced in the report of the last year, entered upon his duties as agent on this field soon after the anniversary. After laboring with the most encouraging success for about six mouths he was versary. After laboring with the most encour-aging success for about six months, he was compelled on account of ill health to relinquish his office. Since then no agent of this Society has been operating on that field. The growing literary and theological institutions in that State give promise of a large number of faithful and devoted servants of the Lord.

Loaning System .- There are two aspects i which the system of loaning is to be viewed the one relates to pecuniary income, and the other to moral effects upon the young men as other to moral effects upon the young men as-sisted. The first of these, the Directors have sisted. The first of these, the Directors have ever considered of minor importance, as their confidence for the support of the society is laid in the benevolence of the Churches. A number who have enjoyed the patronage of the Society have preferred to return the whole amount of appropriations made to them, that another you may thus be forwarded to the sacred off

aning system to be in the moral influence it erts. It is a test of character at the very exerts. It is a test of character at the ver-outset of a young man's desires for the ministry. He is particularly led to determine how much his heart is set upon becoming a minister, by ascertaining what responsibility he is willing to bear, and what sacrifices he is willing to make. Its influence is happy in promoting or Its influence is happy in promoting ec-industry, and energy of character on t of the young men. It is also eminently young men. It is also emmently a is to the Society, and secures it tageous to a loss of funds upon unworthy candidates There has been refunded during the last year

\$, 4,332.53
Earnings.—The Directors are happy in being able to assure the society, that the young men are exerting themselves with commendable enterprise towards their own support. This is made evident, from the fact, that their earnings by manual labor and school keeping have amounted, during the year, to \$33,502.

Malay, interpreted his speech to the rest, who received it favorably, and expressed much gratitude for the presents of salt and tobacco which were made to them.

M. Barnstein visited the Grand Davaks, who live at

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Receipts and Expenditures.—Its receipts during the year have amounted to \$63,227,76 and its expenditures have been \$66,208 92, exceeding its receipts by \$2,981,16; which, added to the debt of the Society the last year, \$1,079,13, makes the present debt \$4000,29. Numbers aided.—It is the invariable rule of

Numbers aided.—It is the invariable rule of the Directors, in estimating the number of young men under patronage, to count only those to whom pecuniary aid has been afforded within the year included in the report. In addition to these, there are a considerable num-ber connected with the Society, who have not been aided within the year; these having means arising from school keeping, labor, or other-wise, to sustain themselves for a limited time. From the preceding details, it appears that there have been aided during the year, by the

there have been added during the year, by the American Education Society, 1,040 young men in 159 institutions, and in most of the States and Territories of the Union.

New Applicants.—The number of New applicants that have been received on the funds of the Society is 237.

Mems to be used in advancing this cause.

Means to be used in advancing this cause. There must be more prayer; prayer in families, in social circles, in public, at the Monthly Concert. Parents must consecrate their sons to the work of the ministry. Young men must consecrate themselves to the work of the min-

The Report closes with a general appeal.

REVIVALS.

REVIVALS.

REVIVAL AT FALL RIVER, MASS.—The Fall River Monitor of the 7th inst. states that the religious meetings in that flourishing village are daily increasing in numbers and in apparent interest. "Every house of public worship, or nearly every one," says the Monitor, "is filled to overflowing. Numbers every week profess to have experienced religion. We have never at any time, nor in any place, known so general, and we had almost said universal, attention to religion and religious subjects, as is manifested in this place at the present time. Our streets on the Sabbath during

cious and efficient agency of the Secretary of that Branch, the Rev. Ansel Nash. Ninetyost thickly settled places, present rather the liness of a country town on Sabbath morn."

REVIVAL AT SAGG HARBOR. The Rev. J. A. Copp, in a letter to the editors of the N. Observer, dated the 3d inst. says: "There at the present time, and has been for sor weeks past, an interesting work of grace in the Presbyterian church at Sagg Harbor, L. I.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, May 20, 1836.

A. B. C. F. M.

Donations received during the week ending May 7th, \$1,036 54. During the week ending May 10, s reported in our last, the receipts were near five thousand dollars. There are local reasons, why ome payments have not been made during the pas week; yet the result shows that the friends of mis ions cannot safely sleep over this subject.

Rooms, to the last of January. Missionaries all alive and well, and actively engaged.

Translated from the third Number of the Paris "Journal des Missions Evangeliques" for 1838, for the Boston Recorder.)
We announced, some time since, the departure

wo missionaries of the Rhenish Society for the island of Borneo, and their intention to attempt the establishment of a mission among that terrible people, the Dayaks. We have now the happiness of ann the arrival of M. Barnstein among that savage people, and of giving some interesting particulars.

After having been detained for some time at Bata via, where he had the good fortune to find a young converted Malay, named Luc Monton, who offered ecompany him, M. Barnstein left that city, and coasted along the island of Java in an Arab vessel collecting, wherever he stopped, whatever informati he could concerning the Dayaks. June 26, he arrived at the Dutch settlement of Banjermassing, in the south of Borneo. He was there sick of a fever; bu the friendly attentions of Governor Goldmann and the purity of the air on that coast so revived him, that he was able to pursue the object of his voyage without delay. As the information which he had received concerning the Dayaks was generally encouraging but not perfectly satisfactory, he resolved to penetrate into the interior of the country, and visit the tribe himself. He embarked, with thirteen natives, to ascend the

iver which flows into the sea near Banjerma At the port of Ba-kompy, where he arrived in the at ternoon, he found, in the commandant at that place, a religious and very amiable man, who rendered impor tant assistance to him and his companions. After leaving this place, he saw no more Europeans. On the evening of the next day, having left the main river and ascended one of its branches towards the West they arrived at the first village of the Little Dayaks. M. Barnstein remembered with joy, that that day wa the anniversary of his consecration to the ministry The chief of this village was an aged man, who, sus taining friendly relations with Banjermassing, was well acquainted with Gov. Goldmann. He gave our travellers a very friendly reception, and lodged them in The Dayaks, who occupy many villages in this v

cinity, and who are called the Little Dayaks, because they are less numerous than another tribe of the san ame, are of a middling height, robust, active, an e that of the Chinese. They converse in a loud voice, distinctly and fluently; but their language, of which there are many dialects, appears to have little lation to the Malay. The men wear little clothing; the women are dressed in cotton, and have the are below the elbow, covered with rings of highly polished copper. Men and women all wear necklaces polished stones. Their houses are built upon stakes lriven into the ground, and are thus raised eight or surface of the earth; probably, be cause the earth, in many places, is damp, and for the sake of defending themselves against serpents and other venomous animals. Their riches are of the most fragile kind imaginable; consisting of fine porc lain vases, for which they pay sometimes a thousand and even two thousand florins. The Dayaks are it no want of idols, which, like themselves, wear great wooden rings in their ears. Often, to increase the number of their gods, they merely cut off the top and branches of a tree in the field, and on the upper part of the trunk, carve the figure of the idol, which thus mains in the place where it grew. They pay a superstitious regard to the flight of birds.

After having visited many villages of the Dayaks, often entered their aerial mansions, M. Barnstein took advantage of an occasion on which a great number of them had assembled for feasting and amusement, to inform them of the object for which he had

the distance of two day's journey in the interior. A read his Tract with the greatest avidity, and was deepman, whose name was Ponko, offered immediately to ly affected. After some time had been thus spent, receive the strangers into his house; and as it was alreceive the strangers into his nonse; and as it was al-ready late, and our travellers in great need of repose, they went, after a friendly and serious conversation they went, after a friendly and serious conversation with their host, and lay down with fear, under the you gave me at the office of the Dilligence yesterday protection of the Good Shepherd, on the mats, which the "beheaders" had spread for them. Their thirst for blood and acts of cruelty, by which they have deserved that name, appears to have diminished of late: as they readily gave to M. Barnstein one of the sabres which they had formerly used in the commission of murder. The travellers afterwards passed from village to village, visiting the Grand Dayaks, and found the population more numerous and the soil less damp. perhaps he should soon return and live among them, they informed him that they would willingly send their children to school, and that they themselves Scriptures. But now, owing to the dreadful civil war would come to him for instruction.

The chiefs particularly insisted that M. Barnstein and his companion should make with them a trenty of friendship by blood; to which, for the advantage of to prevent them from receiving the Bible and Religious

the work of the Lord, they consented. A hog was brought, which M. Barnstein purchased for a moderate price. The animal was quickly ed. In this work the excellent band of evangelical killed, dressed, and served up. During these operation, many chiefs and a great crowd of people assembled from all parts. When the repast was ended, one a greater number in proportion to its population, of of the Dayaks rose up and uttered a prayer, which living, efficient Christians, than that southern city. Sitour brother did not understand, but in which he perceived that the name "Allah" (God.) often occurges for operating on Spain. And it is hoped that the try, that killing a man who deserves death, if done by north, ought not to attempt to tell how affairs should be a spain. red. Rice was then thrown upon the earth seven day is not distant when it will be possible to act a mob, is not murder. An account of a transaction times. Then M. Barnstein and Luc were seated on a more directly upon that country. Should the Queen of this kind will be found in another column. The bench, between the two principal chiefs, or kings, and the Liberal Party triumph, as they will be likely reasoning is, that "the will of the people is law:" Then four men, holding large knives in their hands,

the four men seated together drapk it. The treaty of alliance and friendship being concluded, the people who had assisted in the ceremony raised a mighty cry of joy. And now, M. M. Barnstein and Luc belong to the tribe of the Dayaks, as brethren, according to flesh and blood, and can, with perfect safety, dwell among them, wherever their tribe extends. The two principal chiefs accompanied their new brothers for rable distance, at their departure.

Thus, the doors seems to be opened for the preach ing of the gospel among a people, long despised and repelled as the refuse of the human race. May M. Barnstein, who found it necessary to revisit Java on matters of business, be able soon to return to the Dayaks, and plant in the midst of them the standard of the cross!

PROM OUR CORRESPONENT Paris, March 20, 1836. To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

My DEAR BROTHER,-In my last letter, I gave you a brief review of the efforts which have bee made in France for the diffusion of the Holy Serio tures. I now call your attention and that of you readers to efforts which have been made in the Trac

The Paris Religious Tract Society was formed 1822. According to the last Annual Report, it had put into circulation upwards of three million sever undred thousand Tracts. Its series of French Tracts had then amounted up to one hundred and six, besides some small ones. It had also published ninin German, and four in Spanish. The whole number of copies which it put into circulation last year, was nearly half a million.

If this number appear to your readers to be very mali, I beg that they will keep in mind that the number of evangelical Christians in France is still very small. And although auxiliary societies are formed in almost all places in the kingdom where there are little hands of true followers of the Lamb, yet on account of their poverty, their donations are very small. Still these little rills are annually increasing in number and size. Last year, including some donations tron abroad, they poured nearly 25,000 francs, (a sun somewhat less than \$5,000) into the treasury of the Lord for the purpose of disseminating his Truth by means of Tracts. This year the prospect is that me will be done.

The chief distributers of Tracts are the colporte who traverse the country. Other individuals, how ever, do considerable, especially in the cities and vil-

As a general thing, it may be said that the people are quite willing to receive Tracts. It requires, howver, some caution in distributing them, unless one procures a license or permit from the Police, ins much as Tracts come within the scope of the law ade a few years since, against the distribution of books, &c. without permission. It is true indeed that by an ordonnance of the Government, Bibles and other religious books are excepted from the operation of that statute; yet one is very liable to be int by the inferior magistracy, who are often very ignorant of this ordonnance, or if they know of its existence, are willing to give trouble, owing to their infidel or Catholic opinions. With prudence, and espe-cially if one procures a license, there is no difficulty in

distributing a large number.

When travelling some time since in the public Dilligence in the Eastern part of France, I distributed many Tracts among the people whom we passed. The Po ice officers received them very readily. And the passengers spent hours in reading them, and were greatly when we gave each of them some five or six for their friends. Among these passengers were two interesting young Jews from Milan in Italy, who reeived and read the Tracts which we gave them with great avidity.

It is to be hoped that Tracts may do as much to adance the cause of religion in this country, as they once did to advance the cause of infidel liberty There is great need that these little messengers of nercy should be widely sent forth over this great country. Well written and well adapted Tracts are calculated to do an immense amount of good in this kingdom. The French are fond of knowledge, and if a Tract is written in a captivating manner, as to style, &c. it will be perused with much interest, and it is to hoped, in many cases with profit. They must, however, be well-adapted, spirited, and well-written. I have met with some cases in which the utility of

Tract has been most striking. For instance. In January last a pious gentleman who was setting out from Paris on a journey to the southern part of France, went, in the morning, to one of the stage or Dilligenceoffices to engage his place. Finding a number of persons present, he distributed several Tracts among well, have confidence." hem, and then went away. In the evening he returned to the office, took his seat in the Dilligence, and set out on his journey. He was in the interior of the Dilligence, which was filled with passengers, most morning." "For," said he, "I had just lost 3000 france at a gaming house, and I had made up my this Tract. That has led me to abandon the horrible idea and fly from the scene of temptation." The Tract was entitled, Le Suicide! Such a fact speaks

volumes of encouragement to efforts in this cause. But interesting as is the Tract cause in relation to France, I look upon that portion of the Society's When M. Barnstein told them, at his departure, that operations which relate to Spain with the deepest interest. Into that unhappy country it has hitherto been almost impossible to carry a single copy of the Sacred which is raging in the Northern Provinces of that country, a large number of Spaniards have come into Tracts. And blessed be God, not a few have been distributed amongst them, and have been well receiv-Christians at Toulouse have been very active. Probably there is no place in France which is blessed with uated near the Spanish frontier, it has great advanta-

it with strong liquors. The mixture being prepared, | should a constitutional government be erected there. | is expressed in the way which the How wonderfully the Lord is preparing his way before all nations. May his people be ready to enter in and occupy every field His providence may prepare for them. There is enough, even now, to do, to task their energies to a thousand fold greater extent than they have hitherto been engaged in the cause of the I am. &c.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Many ecclesiastical bodies have, of late, passed ons, deprecating the violation of the Sabbath, by traveling and other worldly employments, and re mmending that the censure of the churches be directed against such of their members as are guilty. Against this, we are far from bringing any objection Those who pass and those who act upon such resolutions, are probably more in danger of falling short of their duty, than of going beyond it. Such Sabbat breakers doubtless deserve the discipline recommended or do we see how a church can neglect to inflict it, and be innocent. Indeed, we do not see how th backwardness in the use of discipline, which gives occasion for the passing of such resolutions, can be innocent. We hope, therefore, that these rese will be universally heeded by the churches

But is this all that should be done, to promote the observance of the Sabbath? Is it not practicable, and a duty, to use means still more efficient? If me members of the churches should sustain their mini ters, by the prayers and their co-operation in effor for the conversion of sinners, as they ought; and if the ministers should preach and pray as they might then from the effects of popular excitement reasonably be expected to do; would not such of the other members as are not hypocrites, be effectually drawn to the house of God, and brought to a spiri which would effectually secure the observance of the Sabbath by them? Is not this the most effectual means of putting an end to violations of the Sabbath by church members? And, in such cases, would not the exercises of public worship take hold of the consciences of many out of the church, and preserve them ffectually against Sabbath breaking?

It does appear to us, that the Sabbath-breaking, which demands special notice in the resolutions of public bodies, should not be regarded as the substance of the moral disease which afflicts us, but as one of its symptoms. It is not only a sin in itself; but it shows the existence of other sin, deeper and more dreadful than itself. It shows that the labors of ministers and other Christians on the Sabbath do not take hold on the consciences of men as they ought. It shows that those labors are not what they should be. This is the fault of ninisters, and should fill them with solicitude. But the fault is not theirs exclusively. The members of the churches are to blame for it. They do not sustain their Pastors, by their prayers and co-operation, as Pastors must be sustained, in order that the proper influence may be exerted. Few of them are sinless enough "cast the first stone" at their ministers. While, therefore, we would have proper discipline

enforced by the churches, against all members who violate the Sabbath, we would have no one rest contented with that, as if it were the panacea for the evil Rather, when you see the Sabbath violated, reflect, whether you have done what you ought, to make the violator feel his need of the blessings which the Sabbath was appointed to convey. Think whether you, by your neglect to pray and labor as you ought for the success of the preaching of the gospel, are not in part answerable for that sin. Think, if a minister, whether your sermons, and all other forms of your ministerial influence, are doing what they ought, to bring sinners into the house of God, and all men under the entire dominion of divine truth. If a pri Christian, think whether your minister would not preach better, if you should pray for him more; whether his instructions would not have more influence over others, if you should more universally regard them yourself; whether the Sabbath-breaker would not be in the house of God, if you had done what you ought to bring him there. In short, let the contempt of the gospel offer of salvation, shown in the violation of the Sabbath, remind you that religion needs to be revived, to have more life and power among you. "Be zealous, therefore, and repent and do thy first works," and the Lord shall add his blessing.

AN ASTONISHING STATEMENT.

The letter of Rev. Mr. Hooker to Rev. T. A. Me il, on admissions to the church, was lately published in the Southern Religious Telegraph. The next week, the Editor of that paper published an extract from a letter from one whom he calls "an approved pastor in Vermont, who has had a good opportunity for observing the tendencies of the measures in question; a man, "in whose judgment those who know him The letter "was not intended for the public." The writer says:-

But the circumstance which troubles me is that the prominent leaders, the getters up of the opposition to magers, most

Mr. B's measures, are deadly opposed to revivals, or religious excitements as they have existed in this State the existence of a clergy,—holding, very nearly, the second of the existence of a clergy,—holding, very nearly, the second of the existence of a clergy,—holding, very nearly, the second of the existence of a clergy,—holding, very nearly, the second of the existence of a clergy,—holding, very nearly, the second of the existence of a clergy,—holding, very nearly, the second of the existence of a clergy,—holding, very nearly, the second of the existence of a clergy,—holding, very nearly, the second of the existence of a clergy,—holding, very nearly, the second of the existence of a clergy,—holding, very nearly, the second of the existence of a clergy,—holding, very nearly, the second of the existence of a clergy,—holding, very nearly, the second of the existence ment, to inform them of the early leaders, and many other of whom were very vain and irreligious. The next come among them. Some of them, who understood Malay, interpreted his speech to the rest, who received it favorably, and expressed much gratitude for the ed it favorably, and expressed much gratitude for the presents of salt and tobacco which were made to them. Among them was a pumper of the early leaders, as a number of the early leaders, and many other of the early leaders, as a number of the early leaders are as a number of the early lea

This is the most astonishing of all the astonishing statements which we have yet seen coming from religious men. We well know the men who are " prominent " in opposing Mr. Burchard. We know their history "since | enter; among the methods as, a more numerous still. "The them, and had authentic and particular information of the labors of others, in revivals, in protracted meetings, in all the forms of effort for building up the kingdom of Christ, which have been generally approved by the clergy and churches in that State. We know that they have been, "since 1830," to the present time, among the most successful ministers in Vermont, in promoting revivals, and in building up churches. We know not how to account for it, that any "approved pastor" in the State should make such assertions as ists, and of their incompetency to tell how short we have copied from the Telegraph. But we do know that if Mr. Burchard is to be sustained by sending such statements round the country in letters "not intended for the public," he will be sustained at an amazing sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the churches. We acquit the writer of the letter in question, of all

intention to deceive any one by it. No man, good or bad, knowing and remembering what we know on this subject, could hope to make such a story pass for true. He is evidently an honest man, most grossly deceived; more grossly than we should have thought it possible that any "approved pastor" in Vermont could be.

MURDER BY MOBS.

It seems to be thought, in some parts of our counto do in the end (for France will not permit Don and, if it be "the will of the people" that a man approached them, made a slight incision upon the right shoulder of each of them, took the blood which appeared on the point of the instrument, and mingled appeared on the point of the instrument, and mingled appeared on the point of the instrument, and mingled appeared on the point of the instrument, and mingled appeared on the point of the instrument, and mingled appeared on the point of the instrument, and mingled appeared on the point of the instrument, and mingled appeared on the point of the instrument, and mingled appeared on the point of the instrument, and mingled appeared on the point of the instrument, and mingled appeared on the probability is that toleration to a considerable extent will be allowed. At any rate this blessing cannot be very long delayed,

scribed in the constitution. A me prise all the inhabitants of a large distri is not "the people." The infli posely, without the sanction of law, is man command of a multitude, on the suppoor incorrect, that the victim desermake it any thing else. The delihera destroy life, is precisely what the law Those who death at St. Louis, did it "with ma and are, in the eye of the law, guilty of m cording to law, they ought to be apprehe and executed. We repeat it-the evid cious guilt of the victim does not justify ers. Mobs always pronounce the whom they determine to kill. The law wh the murder of a guilty man, and reserves h cution by the officers of the law after pensable to the safety of the innocent must be enforced. Sooner or later, it wi as well as the guilty, will fall before the are executed for such murders. We have on this subject. It may be delayed for But the longer it is delayed, the more be the conduct of mobs, till the public can longer; and then public sentiment will murder by mobs be actually punished by desome such murderers will be punished; and the

"INCENDIARY PUBLICATION The Nashville (Ten.) Republic ontains an article of seven columns, no from the pen of Thomas Washington, Esq. lition and Abolition Societies." It was the following letter, which was addres through the Post office, enclosing, as he s caricatures. " calculated to represent sla rible, and the owners of slaves as odious which he had to pay one dollar postage.

not before, murders by mobs will cease. Then

not till then, the lives of the innocen-

Washington, April 3, 181 Dear Sir,—I have come on here as the the "Vermont Abolition Society." in session, I have come on to get my intention to operate by bri again before Congress, for the c both branches of our National Legi us, but I will exert my influence b interview with the members.

I have not the pleasure of knowing you us. Inasmuch as the friends of the administrall anti-Abolitionists, it is presumed that with them on Abolition as a matter of c as all other things. I therefore most earnes of you as a friend to the cause which I han ve 10.000 further to request that you will consider yo responding Secretary of the "Vermont Sec

of the Vermont abolit P. S. Should you have occasion to write

business of the Society between this and direct to Washington City, post paid.

[On the back of this letter was the follow on to the Postmaster. "The P. M. at Nasl please deliver this immediately to Mr. W. as as ception is important.] The letter is an evident hoax. The writer del

ven know the title of the society which he preto represent. There is a "Verment A but none which would be called by the cers, the "Vermont Abolition Society." Of Anti-Slavery Society, C. L. Knapp, the printer Anti-Masonic newspaper, is Recording Secretar O. S. Murray, a Baptist clergyman, is Corr Secretary. Of A. P. Ross, though well aco Vermont, we never heard. The letter wa written by or at the instigation of some adman, personally acquainted with Mr. W - 60 purpose, others can guess as well as we.

The following paragrahps show the drift of the

Your vocation of "minister of the Gospel ou estentatiously annex to your title of " fthe Vermont Abolition Society," for the of giving greater importance to your or relation in which you stand to it, is, firmatory evidence in support of an opinion have long entertained; namely, that the clergy non-slaveholding States, and especially the p rian clergy of those States, are the real instig the nefarious scheme, of which you are both the

and the instrument.

In proof of the second part of the general pertion above, I refer you to the late proceedings of presbytery of Ohio; whereby, all ministers of the control of the con nination, who are slaveholders, or give their aid in advancing the abolition excluded from the benefit of the church

Now look at facts. Mr. Garrison, the pris of this excitement, is not even a member of any chard Quakers. Abolitionists, probably, are as numerous among the Congregational clergy, as among the Pres byterian; more numerous among the Baptists, thun-either; among the Methodists, so far at least as New Presbytery of Ohio," we believe, does not exist That State contains several Presbyteries. One them passed a resolution, not such as is here d ed, but sanctioning the employment of Rev. Mr. Harrison, a slaveholder, by a church under their care; measure which the Synod of Cincinnati reversed. we are informed, for prudential considerations, grow ing out of the present excited state of the country.

Southern men have said much, of the ignorance should be abolished; and much that they have said this point, is true. Beyond dispute, their apports judging of matters within their own borders. seldom has even the most wild and reckless Abab tionist shown himself more ignorant of things at the South, than Southern writers on Abolitionism genera ly are of things at the north; or more incompete tell how slavery may be abolished, "safely, peacesbly and speedily," than southern agitators are to how abolitionism may be abolished. Witness, case before us. Full of erroneous statements as At Slavery publications often are, we never saw one III thickly set with them, than this production of Mr. W. A man so inaccurately informed of affairs at the be managed at the north. Southern men, acting under the misguidance of such ignorance, and northern who have acted at their bidding, have actually dri into the ranks of the Anti-Slavery Society, more

May 20, 183

nsits ever had. He has r son ever did. Indeed, The but little, without the aid of If Amos Dresser had been a of any crime against the law ished under the authority been made of it; but every t without the authority of law dred abolitionists. No man, bly acquainted with the no any other result. Abolition will be put down by those w of the north, as those who ac commonly do; or by those What will be the result of t and consequent violence on God, we trust, will overrule it tends to evil,-" only evil. P. S. "Judge Lynch" is

agency. See the following most disgraceful outrage , N. Y. a few days since are given in the Rochester an abolition meeting had be bled in a beautiful meeting town, as it would seem, con portion of its inhabitants; we the neighborhood. Immediate the meeting, these individuals and upon a refusal so to do, neetinghouse, which was ent Six weeks hence, the Al

many meetings as they please body will disturb them: for region will be decidedly in favor of protecting their meet Our friends in Boston who

tertain strangers," are request Peirce, 9 Cornhill, how many

ANNIVERS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES 23, 1836.

20 = 22025== 2 TEL TERRET Mass Docts Cons Amer Amer Bost rinal rention rican rican s Friend Society: m School Society: m il Tract Society: lion of Cong. Minis ion of Cong. Minis ion tract Society: p n Tract Society: p by

heeting at the for business, I Improv. of ling at Park meert at the Park St. L he Park St. k, New Co f the col. r t St. Chh. e Odeon. h, Report, Addresses, & Odeon. , Rep estry. [see Thursday.]
t Upper Vestry.
House. [see Thurs'y]
. Tremont Hall.
eport, Addresses, &c.

NOTICES.

The Members of the Me AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. B

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONAR MASSACHOSETTS MISSION annual meeting of the Society will 24th inst. 10 o'clock A. M. at the Birreet Church, to receive the re Committee and Treasurer—and to ensuing year. The public meeting held at Park street Church in the bell at Park street Church when an above presents of the Meeting of the Park street Church and Hoard of True may bumilteen, at 2 o'clock A. M. lower Vestry of Park street Church Braintees. May 16, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Muss. Sai for business, will be holden on Wedner o'clock A. M. at the Lower Vestry of The public exercises will, probably, clock P. M. at Park street Church. The Annual Meeting of the Boston Sty, will be held on Wednesday, 25th Church, at 11 o'clock A. M. At whreport will be presented, and addresse

Massachusetts Society for Promo-

The Committee appointed by the Mangational Charitable Society, to noming gational Charitable Society, to nomina to receive its aid, request the Report Convention, and other clergymen who Proaching anniversaries, to furnish the such information as they may be able to the such information as they may be able to such the claims of widows on the aid of the Sthe number, sex and age of their closure; the number, sex and age of their income; to their property, and of their income; to themselves; the persons who are bound the aid they receive, are the ashjects of mittee require information. The Consubscriber, are br. Pierce, of Brookling, frey of Harvard University. Collago, they of Harvard University.

Foreign.

The packet ship Pacific has arrive bringing London papers to April I Parliament re-assembled after their shifth. It is proposed to introduce a charters to all large towns not incorpo-The statue of William III. at Dublin.

in commemoration of the battle of been blown up and entirely defaced, be the fourth attempt which has been this object. By the battle of the Boyne, it will

the Popish rebellion in Ireland was o authority of William III. established.

authority of William III. established.
There has been a discussion in the ber of Deputies on a proposition to mains of Napoleon from St. Helena t was decided by referring the subject of Ministers—also on a petition for the rewish excludes the Bonaparte family which was rejected. The proposal t sugar, continued to meet with violent it was expected that it would be with King Otho of Greece has renounced succession to the throne of Bavaria.

In the Paris papers of Friday we for the contract of the contract o In the Paris papers of Friday we fi

In the Paris papers of Friday we find the American indemnity revived, we to have been already disposed of. Questioned in the Chamber of Peers as as to whether the explanations require amendment had been received? whe had been actually paid? and in fine we of the matter? The Prime Minister first instalment had been (as was official, and that the expressions and to son's Message to Congress of the I were in themselves sufficiently satisfiant step. As that Message, however before Mr. Barton, who had left France could reach the United States, it was ble to were the sufficient of the su could reach the United States, it was ble to wait, and give the President, i ants of a large district of affiction of death. nction of law, is murder. tude, on the supposition, victim deserves to die, dor of the law, guilty of n

Y PUBLICATIONS," m.) Republican, of April 21 on columns, nearly, in length s Washington, Esq. on "Ab It was occasioned b enclosing, as he says, tine ed to represent slavery as hor

mobs will cease. Then,

of the innocent will

dollar postage. ashington, April 3, 1836. me on here as the agent of Society." Congress being to get as many of r of our cause. It is by bringing the or the corrept maj nal Legislature are

of knowing you personally t opponent of the Administed a sufficient tie to unit most earnestly reque which I humbly repr hout your state. I have will consider yourself core "Vermont Society." A. P. Ross, Sec'y

ter of the Gospel casion to write to me reasion to write to me or,
ween this and 1st July,
post paid. A. P. R.
er was the following directhe P. M. at Nashville will
tely to Mr. W. as its early

society which he pretended Vermont Anti-Slavery would be called by its off on Society." Of the Vt. L. Knapp, the printer of an Recording Secretary, and rgyman, is Corresponding ough well acquainted The letter was evident

on of some administration with Mr. W .- for what s well as we.

show the drift of the seven

ter of the Gospel." which your title of "secretar Society," for the purpose to your cause, and to the to it, is, to me, but a con ort of an opinion which ! ly, that the clergy of the ich you are both the dup

part of the general proposi-the late proceedings of the eby, all ministers of that de-eholders, or who will not cholders, or who will not the abolition scheme, are

arrison, the prime move en a member of any church believer in the proprie holding, very nearly, the early leaders, Rowland J. G. Whittier, of Massaof the early leaders, are bably, are as numerous lergy, as among the Presamong the Baptists, than its, so far at least as New numerous still. "The believe, does not exist l Presbyteries. One of it such as is here describment of Rev. Mr. Has harch under their care; & Cincinnati reversed, as tial considerations, grow state of the country. ch, of the ignorance of uth, shown by Abolitition tency to tell how slavery h that they have said on pute, their opportun of any northern man, for eir own borders. But wild and reckless Abeliorant of things at the on Abolitionism generalor more incompetent to lished, " safely, peaces-

hern agitators are to tell bolished. Witness, the

ous statements as Asti-, we never saw one more is production of Mr. W. d of affairs at the tell how affairs should ce, and northern men ng, have actually driven Society, more than

" Judge Lynch," to . . A. P. nt Agent the Aboli-

May 20, 1836.

body will disturb them; for public sentiment in that region will be decidedly in their favor; at least, in favor of protecting their meetings.

Our friends in Boston who are " not forgetful to entertain strangers," are requested to inform Mr. Wm. Peirce. 9 Cornhill, how many each will entertain.

ANNIVERSARIES

OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES, COMMENCING MAY 23, 1836. ವರ್ಷ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಕರ ಜೊಕರ ಜ್ಞಾನ int spiret spire spir

May 16, 1836.

Boston, May 16, 1836.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON.—The twencond annual meeting for business, will be holden on lay the 23t inst. In Park street Upper Vestry, at 5 o' P. M. An adjourned meeting, at which an abstract a Annual Report will be read, and addresses made, he holden on Wednesday evening the 25th, in Park t Church, st 7 1-2 o'clock. SETH BLISS, Sec'y.

treet Church, 81.7.1.2 o'clock. SETH BLISS, Sec'y.

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The
nausi meeting of the Society will be held on Tursday the
tith inst. 10 o'clock A. M. at the Lower Vestry of Park
treet Church, to receive the reports of the Executive
Committee and Treasurer—and to choose the officers of the
nausing year. The public meeting of the Society will be
held at Park street Church in the evening of the same day,
at half past 7 o'clock, when an abstract of the Report will
be presented, and addresses may be expected. The Executive Committee and Board of Trust will meet for preliminary branices, at 8 o'clock A. M. of the asme day, at the
waver Vestry of Park street Church. R. S. Stonass,
Branitee, May 16, 1936. Sec'y. Mass Miss. Soc.

The Annual Meeting of the Mass. Sabbath School Society business, will be holden on Wednesday, 25th inst. at 1 yelrock A. M. at the Lower Vestry of Park Street Church the public exercises will, probably, be on Thrusday, 30 obeh F. M. at Park street Church. A. BULLARD, Sec.

The Annual Meeting of the Boston Scamen's Friend Society, will be held on Wednesday, 25th May, in the Park St. Eberch, at I o'clock A. M. At which time the annual report will be presented, and addresses made.

Massochusetts Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, will be held on Wed-Besids, the 25th of May, at the Huntington Committee Room, at 0 celest A. M. By order of the President, Boston, May 13, 1556. GEORG ROCERS, Clerk.

The Committee appointed by the Massachusetts Congrerational Charitable Society, to nominate suitable persons
to the Committee and the Reporting Committees of
the Committee and request the Reporting Committees of
the Committee and the register who may attend the apterior anniversaries, to furnish the Committee with
such taken an active may be able to obtain, respecting
the number, sex and on the aid of the Society. Their age;
the number, sex and on the aid of the Society. Their age
the number, sex and on the aid of the Society of the Committee
the common of the Committee with the comtended of the Committee of the Committee with
the committee of the Committee of the Committee
Chairman of the Committee of M. C. C. S.

Foreign.

The packet ship Pacific has arrived at New York, bringing London papers to April 15. The British Parliament re-assembled after their short recess on the 11th. It is proposed to introduce a bill for granting section.

that it is proposed to introduce a bill for granting tharters to all large towns not incorporated.

The statue of William III. at Dublin, erected in 1701 in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne, has been blown up and entirely defaced. This is said to be the fourth attempt which has been made to effect this chinet.

[By the battle of the Boyne, it will be remembered, he Popish rebellion in Ireland was quelled, and the tothority of William III. established.]

There has been a discussion in the French Chambet of Deputies on a proposition to remove the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena to France, which was decided by referring the subject to the Council of Ministers—also on a petition for the repeal of the law which excludes the Bonaparte family from France, which was rejected. The proposal to tax beet root which was rejected. The proposal to tax beet root sigar, continued to meet with violent opposition, and it was expected that it would be withdrawn. King Otho Gircece has reconnected his right of

Greece has renounced his right of

Ang Otho of Greece has renounced his right of secession to the throne of Bavaria.

In the Paris papers of Friday we find the question of the American indemnity revived, which was thought to have been already disposed of. M. Theirs was pestioned in the Chamber of Peers upon the subject, is to whether the explanations required by the Valaze intendment had been received? whether any money had been actually paid? and in fine what was the gist of the matter? The Prime Minister replied that the first instalment had been (as was officially announced) and, and that the expressions and tone of Gen. Jackens & Message to Congress of the 1st of December were in themselves sufficiently satisfactory to justify had step. A stat Message however. te in themselves sufficiently satisfactory to justify the party of the

Charge d'Affaires.

Texas.—The New Orleans papers give some recent intelligence from the seat of war in Texas, which has the appearacce of authenticity. The steamboat Yellow Stone had arrived from the Brazos river, Capt. Thornton having left Houston's head quarters at Gross's, 20 miles above San Felipe, on the 14th. Gen. Houston had an effective force of 1,200 men, and was to march that evening for the purpose of intercepting a Mexican army of 12 or 1,500 men which was advancing upon Harrisburgh and Galveston. These Mexicans were crossing the Brazors at Fort Bend, 30 miles below San Felipe, when the Yellow Stone passed on the 15th.—They fired at the boat and endeavored to stop her, but she passed on without injury, her men being protected from the shot by the bales of cotton, of which her cargo consisted. Capt. Thornton supposed that Gen. Houston might have had a fight with this division of the enemy about the 17th or 18th. The whole number of Mexican troops in Texas were estimated at 3,000 to 5,000. The statements appear to establish the fact that Col. Fannin's men, and other prisoners to the number of about 400, about eight days after their surgender, were barba. men, and other prisoners to the number of about 400, about eight days after their surrender, were barbarously massacred by the Mexican troops.— $Dai.\ Adv.$

LATER .-- The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of

Tuesday says: We have this morning received through the New-We have this morning received through the New-Orleans papers the unexpected and astounding news of the complete success of the Texan arms under General Houston over the Mexican arms commanded by General Santa Anna; himself, his brother and second in command, General Cos, and their officers, taken prisoners, with loss of 700 men killed, and 500 taken prisoners. This body formed the largest of two divisions of the Mexicans, the two bodies being divided by the river Brassos, whose sudden rise prevented their junction. The accounts are from various and respectable sources, and there is little in them ous and respectable sources, and there is little in them of a conflicting character. It is a fair inference, therefore, that they are substantially true.

The official despatch of the Texan Secretary a

War says, "we had six killed and 20 wounded." The battle is said to have been fought, April 21. The ccount appears to have been believed at New Orleans, May 3. The account states that Santa Anta and his officers had been shot.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 9. SENATE.-Mr. Preston pro Monday, May 9. Senate.—Mr. Preston presented a memorial from a number of citizens assembled in Philadelphia on the affairs of Texas, recommending an early recognition of the independence of that country. Mr. Buchanan presented other memorials; and the whole were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. No one spoke in favor of granting the request at present.

A resolution offered by Mr. Webster, on Friday, calling on the Secretary of War for information concerning the contracts for the removal of the Creek Indians, was taken up, and agreed to.

dians, was taken up, and agreed to.

A resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to

dians, was taken up, and agreed to.

A resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to receive additional evidence in confirmation of the claim of the State of Massachusetts, for military services, was returned from the House, with an amendment to insert after the word "Massachusetts" the words "and the other States of the Union," so as to admit all the States under this resolution. The amendment was concurred in.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Benton, took up the bill from the other House, authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen.

There was some discussion in reference to this bill, in the course of which the bill was amended so as to limit the number of volunteers to be raised at 10,000 men, and to confine them to repelling Indian invasions.

On motion of Mr. Preston, the authority given to the President in these words; "and shall appoint the necessary officers," was amended by adding "above the rank of Captain, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate for its advice and approval, at its next session."

most revolting scenes ensued, that has ever been witnessed here. The shrieks and grouns of the victim were loud and pierring, and to observe one limb after another drop into the fire, was awful indeed. He was about fifteen minutes in dying—I visited the place this morning, and saw his body, or the remains of it, at the place of execution. He was burnt to a crumb. His legs and arms were gone, and only a part of his head and body were left. The scene was too sickening to contemplate, and I left it.

I have only time to add, that while numbers here deprecate the manner in which it was effected, they think his crime so heirous, that terrible as its punishment was, it was merited."

Connections

C. and they would under the united States, without any charge to the United States and so the reliance of the United States, and they would the united States and the state. I have only time to add, that while numbers here deprecate the manner in which it was effected, they think his crime so heirous, that terrible as its punishment was, it was merited."

Connections

It is said that the inhabitants of some of the non-slaveholding states are forming societies for the abolition of Slavery, and sending incendiary publications, tending to excite insurrections, commotions, and bloodshed; and a call is made on us to take measures to prevent these practices. How far the citizens of this state are implicated in this complaint, I am not advissed. I am aware that many persons here disapprove of slavery, and there may be those who advocate its immediate abolition, regardless of consequences. Speculative opinions on this subject, as well as all others regarding our political and moral condition, are liberally indulged, and have been since we became an independent nation. This springs naturally, if not necessarily, from the nature of our institutions. There are, however, restraints imposed by our political organization, which ought ever to exist between the different members of our confederacy.

when the section of the first and the section of th

prayer we took leave of them for this world.

(N. O. Ols.

MURBER BY PUBLIC OFINION. The Newark Daily Advertiser contains the following letter, dated, "Sl. Louis, April 29th, 1836.

One of the most shocking and revolting transactions occurred in our city last evening about 9 o'clock, which has ever been witnessed in our country. The circumstances, as near as I can learn them, are as follows. A colored man belonging to one of the Steamboats, was taken into custody by the depsty sheriff, Mr. Hammond, and one of the constables named Mull, for some disorderly conduct. They had entered the Court House yard when the negro struck Mr. Hammond on the chin with a large knife, which glanced and cut the main artery, so that he died in a few seconds. He then turned and struck at Mr. Mull, cut him in the abdomen so badly that his life is despaired of. The negro fled and took shelter under a shed; and warned his pursuers from approaching him. One of them, however, with a brick bat broke his right arm—his knife dropped—he immediately took it in his left hand, and made several attempts to stab those who took him. He was then lodged in jull.

A number of the citizens soon collected, and were so exasperated that they demanded the keys of bigiler, or they would demoils the house. Resistance being useless, he delivered them up. They took him out, and with nearly a unanimous voice, resolved to aux now this mearly a unanimous voice, resolved to aux now the court House, and placed under him a large heap of dry rails, which they fired, and one of the Witte very civilly declined feneral, who would take the capture of the court House, and placed under him a large heap of dry rails, which they fired, and one of the wind and with nearly a unanimous voice, resolved to aux not the court House, and placed under him a large heap of dry rails, which they fired, and one of the court House, and placed under him a large had the proposed to the series of the committee proposed to the Scatesian Capture in reprinting the secretary, in relation to the pointed, of which Mr. Wm. Christy was chairman, to consult and advise with the Governor as to the most efficient means of protecting the frontier. The chairman of the committee proposed to the Governor, (who had previously declined calling out a brigade of militia on the requisition of Gen. Gaines, on the ground that there were no funds in the state treasury, to meet the expenditure, and that he had no power to call out the militia, unless the state were in danger of invasion or insurrection,) a plan by which no funds would be necessary. The plan was, to appoint and commission some one as Brigadier General, who would take the charge of raising volunteers, would organize them, and would present to the Governor for commissions the names of persons for officers, &c. and they would then be immediately mustered into the service of the United States, without any charge to the state. Gov.

deprecate the manner in which it was effected, they think his crime so heinous, that terrible as its punishment was, it was merited."

Connecticut. Extracts from the Governor's Message.

Connumications have been received from the assemblies of many of our sister States, complaining of the interference of the inhabitants of other States with their domestic relations.

It is said that the inhabitants of some of the non-slaveholding states are forming societies for the aboit-side of the state to require it. The Journal states also, that it is not informed as to the circumstances which, in the judgment of the covernor, have rendered it necessary to organize this large force, and therefore cannot judge of its propriety.

The Nashville Republican, of the 28th ult. contains a Proclamation of the Governor of Tennessee, inviting the citizens of that State to volunteer in forming a bright of the citizens of the State to volunteer in forming a with a requisition made by Gen. Gaines, for the purpose of protecting the Western Frontier, and preservative for the aboit-side of the citizens of the State to volunteer in forming a with a requisition made by Gen. Gaines, for the purpose of protecting the Western Frontier, and preservative for the aboit-side of the citizens of the State to volunteer in forming a bright of the citizens of the State to volunteer in forming a proclamation of the Governor have rendered it necessary to organize this large force, and therefore cannot judge of a spropriety.

For many years Mrs. B. had been a member of the Church of Christ in Londonderry. During this time, her piety was not unsettled and fitful, but uniform and quiet, and characterised by gentleness, humility and "love, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost." He'r heart and hand were ever open to every good word and

"love, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost." Her heart and hand were ever open to every good word and work, and yet there was nothing to indicate ostentation and self-esteem.

The piety which adorned her life shone with peculiar lustre in her death. During a protracted sickness, she exhibited unwavering submission and patience in the endurance of severe suffering. Her views of religious truth were clear, and the ground of her faith and hope in the merits of Jesus Christ assumed a prominence, which no one could mistake, who attended her sick and dying hed. Upon the mere mention of the name of Jesus, she would quickly respond—Yes, He is precious—He is precious.

of the name of Jesus, she would quickly respond—
Yes, He is precious—He is precious.
For many weeks, she was in daily expectation of
death, but He who is "the resurrection and the life"
was the joy and comfort of her soul. At last she "fell
asleep in Jesus;" and "Blessed are the dead who
die in the Lord."—Communicated.
At Canton, on board bark Cynthia, Mr. James E.
son of Mr. James Porter, of Salem, 19.
In Baltimore, Miss Ann W. Spurr, formerly of this
city, 37

Staten Island, N. Y. Mr. Eugene Homer, of this

Northfield Academy of Useful Knowledge. NOTIFIELD ACRICEMY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

"MIE Sammer Term of this Institution will communice on Tue-day, June 7. The femsic department will continue under the exper of Miss Carollass (Gleason, subject to the general superintendence of the Principal. The writing department will be under the eare of Mr. Amer. W. Whilepell, whose chiregriphy is surpassed by lew, if any, in elegance, and for which branch there will be no extra charge.

Tottom in English branches, \$5 per quarter. Languages, \$3. Boogl from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per week.

Grateful for past favors, Mr. Allen trusts that the superior local advantages of his commodious establishment, pioned to his efforts for the moral and interlectual improvement of his papils, will insure a continuance of that patronoge intertors so liberally bestowed.

MONSON ACADEMY.

TWIE Summer Term in Monson Academy will commence on Wednesday, 25th of May. May 20. 2w. DAVID R. AUSTIN, Principal.

The Complete Works of Jonn Howe. THE above work, published by JOHN P. HAVEN, New York, is for sale by the Agent at the Tract Depositor, ry, No. 8 Corthill, at the publisher's price. Clergymen and others are invited to snamped the books and the pub-lisher's Ulreiniar. Wil. D. HOLT, Agent.

Rich and Poor Boys.

DOYS of Old Times. More than One in Fault. Bene By of Experience. Best Boy in the World, or the behave room to mend, and a Curse for Concett. By Mindfaud. For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Was ington street.

Interior cere but. Hiches mush for more and merciamportun converts to their easts, the George Thomps
are cored in Linder-C. Thompson could be the buring shaped and show the
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VALUABLE WORKS,

VALUABLE WORKS,

DECENTLY Published and for Sale by WM. PEIRCE,
at No. 9 Corubill, Boaton.
The Young Christian; or, A Familiar Illustration of the
Frinciples of Christian Duty. By Jacob Abbott. 10th
cd. (new plates.)
The Commen STONE; or, A Familiar Illustration of the
Frinciples of Christian Truth. By Jacob Abbott, 9th edition, with new plates, and an Introductory Essay, by John
Fyz Smith, of Homerton, Eng. The Counce Stone; or, A Familiar Illustration of the Principles of Christian Trails. By Jacob Abbut, the edition, with new plates, and an Introductory Essay, by John Flye Smith, of Homerton, Eug.

The Way to Dio Good; or, The Christian Christian Christian that Corner Stone, the Sequel to The Young Christian and Corner Stone, it was the Sequel to The Young Christian and Corner Stone, it was the Sequel to The Stone Christian Memodra; or, The Nature of Conviction of Sin and Regeneration, the Christian Memodra; or, The Nature of Conviction of Sin and Regeneration, the Christian Memodra Christian Stone Council Christian Memodra Christian Council Christian Christi

D. D., Pres. Amherst Col. Christinnity applied to our Civil and Social Relations By Hubbard Winslow, Pastor of Bowdoin Street Church By Hubbard Winslow, Pastor of Bowdoin Street Church,
Coston,
The Chime of the Bells. By Herman Bokum.
An Essay on Native Depravity. By L. Woods, D. D.
The Holy Bible. Contoming the Old and New Testaments. Arranged in Paragraphs and Parallelisms, with
Phidological and Explanatory Annotations. By T. W.
Cott, D. D., Press. Transylvania College.
Predestination, Calmly Considered, from principles of
Reason, Consistency with the nature of things, and the
Scriptures of Truth; with Answers to Seven Queries on
Predestination. By William Tucker. With an Introductory Essay, b. L. Ives Hoadley.
The Lattle Kempis. By Henry A. Homes.
The Baptized Child. By N. Adams, Pastor Essay St.
Ch. Boston.

The Baptized Chief. My consider Published.

Luxenile Books Just Published.

The Village Boys. By Old Harlo, author of 'Down the Hill.' The Peep of Day. Dialogue Stories. The Farm-House. The Seasons.

With Paince will supply orders for Theological, Miscellaneous, or School Books, on the most liberal terms.

May 20.

NEW BOOKS.

UST Published and for Sale at the Depository of the Mass. S. S. Society. No. 25 Cornhill.
Jonath's Flight; or the Danger of Neglecting Known Duty; being A Familiar Conversation between a Father and his little Sol.

e Son. rual Love; or the Duties of Brothers and Sisters. deal Catechism, designed for Infant 5. Schools A nitited Catechism, designed for Inlant 8. Schools.

A notical Catechism, designed for Inlant 8. Schools.

Infant Sabbath School Question and Bible Picture Book, with 16 heavitud eugravings. This book is designed especially as a Text Book for Infant Sabbath Schools. The Cuestions and Engravings are intended to assist the teacher in illustrating and enforcing the truths of each passage.

Descriptive Catalogue. This Catalogue contains a brief description of all the publications of the Society. It will be found of great service to the superintendent and minister is purchasing the books, and to the teacher in selecting books satied to the capacities of his scholars.

The N. B.—The above Catalogue is for gratuitous distribution.

hutton.

In addition to the above, the Depository is well supplied
with the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, the Mass.
Baptist S. S. Union, and the Episcopal S. S. Union, and
several hundred miscellameous books, suitable tor S. S. Itbranes, &c. May 20. C. C. BEAN, Agent.

THE YOUNG MOTHER;

POETRY.

THE BEAUTIES OF CREATION.

Ours is a lovely world! how fair
Thy beauties, even on earth, appear!
The seasons in their courses fall,
And bring successive joys: the sea,
The earth, the sky, are full of thee,
Benignant, glorious Lord or All. There's seatty in the break of day;
There's glory in the noon-tide ray;
There's sweetness in the twilight shades;
There's sweetness in the twilight shades;
Magnificence in night: thy love
Arched the grand heaven of blue above,
And all our smiling earth pervades. And if thy glories here be found
Streaming with radiance all around,
What must the rount of Glory be!
In Thee we'll hope,—in Thee confide,
Thou nercy's never-ebbing tide!
Thou love's unfathonable sea!—Bowring.

Travels.

From the New York Observer.

DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR.—NO. XIV. DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR.—NO. XIV.

I had, from early life, heard so much of English fogs and English gravity, that I had supposed the good people of that country much less excitable than the Americans; though I always understood, that when once roused, they were swayed by no ordinary impulses. Your readers will naturally infer, from what I saw and heard in Exeter Hall, that I must have changed my opinion. This is true to some extent; but in order to form a correct comparison, we must remember, that their habits and moral judgment, in regard to what is proper at missionary anniversaries, are very different from ours. The religious sense of this country is, that every thing like levity and audible applause, ours. The religious sense of this country is, that every thing like levity and audible applause, is almost as much out of place, at a missionary meeting, as in the house of God, on the Sabbath; but it is not so in England. We go to be instructed and stimulated to action, and to listen in silence. Our British kindred go, not only to hear and learn, but to excite and to be excited. They mean not only to feel and to feel strongly, but they think it right to give vent to their joyous emotions, in the several ways which have mentioned. And they believe their system has several advantages over

ways which I have mentioned. And they believe their system has several advantages over ours, which we have not perhaps duly considered. One of these is, that the physical and mental excitement, connected with repeated cheering, greatly relieves the tedium of a long meeting. It serves to keep the audience wide awake, and to quicken all the healthful circulations. They believe it enables them to bear the close and heated confinement of five or six hours, with less fatigue, than they could endure three or four, without the relief, which their habit of clapping and cheering affords them. clapping and cheering affords them.

Another advantage, on which they probably

lay considerable stress, is, that for the sake or any considerable stress, is, that for the sake of enjoying the life of these meetings, many persons are induced to attend, and by attending become interested in the great benevolent and religious enterprises of the day, who would not otherwise turn aside from their engrossing worldly pursuits, for any such purpose.

Again, it is said, that these warm and audible greatings sorte greatly to consume the constraints.

Again, it is said, that these warm and audible greetings, serve greatly to encourage a modest and timid speaker. When he rises, a hearty welcome of this sort inspires him with confidence. And an occasional cheer, when he begins to hesitate, and to lose his self-possession, enables him to recover and go on. It is, moreover, a very good-natured way of silencing a tedious speaker—though I believe this method of drowning is never resorted to, but in cases of extreme dulness and prolixity.

Now I do not deny, that there is some weight in these apologies, for the animation which pervades the religious anniversaries of our British fellow Christians. From this or some other cause, they certainly do bear the confinement of long exercises from day to day, with much less exhaustion and inconvenience than we do. And it does not admit of a question, that modest merit is sometimes brought out and

much less exhaustion and inconvenience than we do. And it does not admit of a question, that modest merit is sometimes brought out and sustained more successfully by the applause of a great assembly, than it ever can be, by that awful and pitying silence, with which a worthy speaker, when he is obviously embasrassed, is sometimes greeted at our anniversaries. Besides this, the clapping of our religious friends abroad, is a sort of pulseometer, by which any man of ordinary discernment is enabled to regulate the length of his speech. If he is in any doubt, whether the audience wish him to proceed, or to sit down, he has only to say, 'But I have trespassed too long on your patience,' or to throw out some equivalent feeler, to settle the point at once. If they desire him to go on, their instant and hearty applause will give the animating response. If, on the other hand, they are tired of hearing him, or impatient to greet the next speaker, a few faint and straggling claps will warn him, that he had better resume his seat as soon as possible.

But after all, it does appear to me, that this method of conducting religious anniversaries any where, is highly objectionable. Whatever the temporary effect may be, it is the spirit of the world, which "worketh not the righteousness of God." I could not help asking myself, when I saw grave and pious divines. as well as

ness of God." I could not help asking myself, when I saw grave and pious divines, as well as laymen, (for I could have no doubt of their piety,) clapping each other upon the platform: If Paul, and Barnabas, and John were here, would they need or willingly take such stimulants? Suppose the three thousand, who were converted on the day of Pentecost, had some little time after held any of rentwost, had some little time after held missionary meeting, to consult tegether upon the duty of preaching the gospel to the gentiles, is it at all likely, they would have conducted it in this manner? It deserves serious consideration, whether 'conformity to the world,' in the manner of conducting missionary operations, is not as hostile to pure religion, as it is any where else. where else.

not as hostile to pure religion, as it is any where else.

It must be obvious to every one who goes to Exeter Hall, from day to day, that the habit of cheering gives many of the speeches their peculiar complexion. I hardly know how to express it, but there is, in too many cases, a sort of ad captandum smartness about them, which is not in keeping with the legitimate objects of a missionary meeting. When a successful and favorite agent, for instance, rises amid the plaudits of listening thousands, he knows very well what is expected of him, and that they will be sorely disappointed, if he does not say a good many smart and striking things. This creates a temptation to be eccentric, and extravagant, and witty even, which poor human nature can scarcely be expected to resist. I do not wish to enlarge on this topic, and the objections which I feel to the foreign custom upon which I have been remarking, may be too strong; but I do hope it will never obtain in our religious anniversaries. I like the silent attention of a great assembly—the serious and deeply interested look—the sparkling and tearful eye a great deal better. I am sure they are more befitting these great religious convocations. At the same time, it would be very metalling and tearnors. fuely interested look—the sparking and tearful eye a great deal better. I am sure they are more befitting these great religious convocations. At the same time, it would be very uncharitable to judge of the moral effect of opposite system, upon the minds of those who have been always accustomed to it, by our own feelings. They certainly do enjoy their anniversaries very much; and how far their religious feelings are marred by such admixtures, it does not become a stranger like myself to say—probably much less than many would suppose. But the nearer we can all come to the simplicity of the gospel, in extending the knowledge of a crucified Saviour, the better.

If I am not quite mistaken, our brethren in England are much more complimentary to each other on the platform, than would be altogether delicate and proper at our anniversaries. What you sometimes hear, reminds you strongly of those laudatory dedications, which used to be so common accutury or two ago. Individuals

present, who have distinguished themselves in any good cause, are not unfrequently com-mended by their brethren, in very much the same terms, which we should employ in speak-ing of our absent benefactors, or devoted foreign missionaries—or rather as we are accus-tomed to allude to those eminent servants of Christ who have already finished their course, tomed to ailude to those eminent servants of Christ who have already finished their course, and entered upon their eternal reward. All this very kindly intended, no doubt; but is it expedient? Does it minister to Christian humility, or to that which 'puffeth up?' Is it safe, to play with flint and steel in a house filled with tinder? I ascribe this contrast, however, between our two platforms, not to the greater modesty, or more devoted piety of our American Christians; but to habits of complimentary address, growing out of immemorial deference to rank and public service, which have been so much cherished on the other side of the Atlantic, and so little on this side. As a matter of course, men will carry more, or less of the habits of their social intercourse, into their benevolent and religious enterprizes. If that straight forward course is the best, which leaves every man's merits or demerits to the testimony of his own conscience, in the sight of God, as I think it is, and if we keep nearer to it than our English breather, it is chiefy ewing. I have no

TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

think it is, and if we keep nearer to it than our English brethren, it is chiefly owing, I have no doubt, to those elementary principles of republicanism which pervade all our institutions and modify all our customs.—To be continued.

Fribourg, August 9.—The Catholic religion exerts an almost unbounded influence in the canton and the town of Fribourg. The people did not find themselves sufficiently well off without recalling the Jesuits to power. The government has confided to them the charge of

without recanning the Jesuits to power. In government has confided to them the charge of education in the colleges; and within two years, an immense building, capable of accommodating two or three hundred students, has been erected. Here youth come from all parts of Switzerland and France. The nobles even of France who may be firmly attached to the Jesuits, not being able to find similar schools in their own country, send here their children. The students are of all ages, from eight to thirty. The instructors have the reputation of great talent and acquirements, and the system of instruction is more on a level with the wants of the age than their more ancient institutions. On Tuesday, there was to be a public exhibition of the young men, in which their rhetorical powers were to be shown. For this purpose, six dramatical pieces had been chosen. As it was necessary that they should be well performed, nearly the whole of Sunday was devoted to rehearsals. In passing by the walls of performed, nearly the whole of Sunday was de-voted to rehearsals. In passing by the walls of the college on that day, I heard the sound of the trumpets and drums that were to be employ-ed in the plays, and the voice of the reverend professor of rhetoric was raised to prompt and

direct.

In the summer vacation, the larger students are taken on pedestrian excursions in the mountains, and the younger ones to a beautiful country seat, to study natural history.

Fribourg is as superfluously supplied with churches, as Protestant Berne is destitute. On Sunday, the churches were all crowded. The people had a very devout appearance, and the behaviour in church was as regular and orderly as in the Protestant ones. In Paris, in a Catholic church, during sermon and mass, all is in motion. Here, the audience is seated in pews, and nobody goes out till the service is over. Rarely in Paris did I see people counting their beads. Here, every body, high and low, walked even in the streets with their beads in their hands, with the same openness as we would

ed even in the streets with their beads in their hands, with the same openness as we would with a Bible in ours.

The custom seems to be here, to bow to every body that you meet. Gentlemen and ladies were continually greeting me in a manner that at first made me think I was among friends.

In many of the large towns, the government erects large buildings for firing at the target. Here there is a building of 200 feet long by 20 wide—built of stone—open on both sides; one of the sides looking upon a long line of targets at from 400 to 700 feet distant. They assemble here on Sunday afternoons and other days

of the sides looking upon a long line of targets at from 400 to 700 feet distant. They assemble here on Sunday afternoons and other days to fire with carabines.

The town, like all other towns in Switzerland, is walled—(a village is a town without walls.) The walls were built before the introduction of cannon. They are strong enough, therefore, but to fight with muskets.

After having spent Sunday in Fribourg, I started Monday morning in a hired carriage for Lausanne. We had a very agreeable day. At Moudon, where we stopped a short time, we found nothing remarkable except what is to be found every where—Roman antiquities, towers and monuments. The "Derriere du Temple" is a handsome parade and promenade ground. Asked an old man there, who had the goitre-wens—his neck looking as large as two,—whether people could be cured of these wens. "When young you can be cured by taking pills—but there is no way of cutting them off." Do they pain people?—"No, except that sometimes there is a little difficulty of breathing. Nobody ever dies of them. Their only evil is that they make you look a little ugly."

Talked with the man of whom I bought this blank book, of the difference between Catholic and Protestant cantons. He immediately said that "there was no comparison in any respect—the protestant were every way superior to the others." Now I fearlessly assert that Mou-

—the protestant were every way superior to the others." Now I fearlessly assert that Mou-don, a Protestant town with three pastors, was the dirtiest, poorest looking town through which I have passed in Switzerland.

(Note. Sept. 1.—Further experience led me to find that most Catholic cantons were inferior to the Protestant.)

He too told me that the Methodists of the Canton de Vaud had their origin from English influence, since twenty years;—that the tendency that had existed to separate themselves from the national church, did not exist now as formerly—that the Methodists acknowledge as tormerly—that the Methodists acknowledge as the only mode of interpreting the Scriptures, the enlightening of the Holy Spirit; that they will not work on Sundays nor go to the theatre, nor play cards and billiards. The government extends more protection to their private meet-ings now than forwards.

nor play cards and billiards. The government extends more protection to their private meetings now than formerly.

*Lausanne.**—Tuesday, Aug. 11.**—The promenades, the views, the scenery of Lausanne, are of the most beautiful in the world. Not to say that there are not many other as fine places, but the emotions excited in regarding them from around the town are such, that you hardly desire prettier or more sublime. The town itself is not remarkable for its edifices or its streets. There are outside of the town, and in fact all over the town, little and large parks of trees, for walks, and beautiful views; especially "Signal hill,"—from whence is seen the finest view in Switzerland."—(Mem. In the wood on top of this hill, were fifty young drummers, engaged in their studies. They were just as seriously learning how to drum under the direction of masters, as boys in a school of elocution.) From Signal Hill, overhanging the town as if it were built on purpose for the view, you see the whole lake of Geneva, the mountains of the Alps, fine cultivated fields, and numerous beautiful villages. I shall still admire the scenery of New England;—but all of you have never seen anything so incomparably beautiful as this view.

Now for the compend of my conversations.

present, who have distinguished themselves in any good cause, are not unfrequently commended by their brethren, in very much the portion to the number of pastors with the population, the living faith is to be found more with the pastors, than in the churches.

Education.

MOUNT HOLYOKE FEMALE SEMINARY.

MOUNT HOLYOKE FEMALE SEMINARY.
NO. II.

The characteristics, to be embraced in this institution, will be of great importance. This has been a subject of careful and mature deliberations.

ration.

1. The essential characteristics are to be like those of Ipswich Female Seminary. This has been taken for a model, as a sure guaranty to be the public, that their efforts will result in no doubtful experiment. That institution is designed for young ladies of more age, and of more maturity of character, than many of those in our female seminaries generally. That its literary standard is high, and its mental discipline thorough, is known to many in New England, and to many out of New England—to those, who have long been acquainted with the seminary, or who have witnessed its fruits in the lives of those, whom it has sent forth to exert a power over society, which can never be done by mere goodness, without intellectual strength. "By their fruits ye shall know them." That institution is benevolent in its plans and operations—that is, it has ever sought to meet the real wants, rather than the wishes and fancies of the community. It has aimed at educating young ladies, not for their own sakes as individuals, but for the sake of rendering them rich blessings to the world. From the commencement, it has ventured to take and maintain this high ground, and it has gone forward and prospered. By a regular, persevering, and ration.

1. The essential characteristics are to be like

rich blessings to the world. From the commencement, it has ventured to take and maintain this high ground, and it has gone forward and prospered. By a regular, persevering, and systematic course for many years, it has secured the confidence of the public. Its salutary influence is now felt all over the land. Many of the most important schools of New England are annually looking to this seminary for their teachers, and numerous and increasing calls from the West, and the South are more than can be met. Its influence on public sentiment, has done much to prepare the way for the success of the present enterprise.

But while the essential characteristics of this institution are to be like those of Ipswich, opportunities for additional improvements will be furnished by the contributions and support of the Christian public. And;

2. This institution is to be benevolent, not only in its superstructure like that at Ipswich, but also, in its very foundation. Not only the system of instruction, and the operations of the school, are to be benevolent, but also the legal basis, and the organization of the institution. The halls, lecture rooms and recitation rooms, the boarding establishment and private chambers, the furniture, apparatus, and every thing, by which the teachers and numils are to be sur-

bers, the furniture, apparatus, and every thing, by which the teachers and pupils are to be surrounded, will be sacred property, the free will offering of the people, consecrated to the Lord by the prayers of the churches. Such circumstants stances may be turned to great account in the formation of female character, in cultivating a tender and enlightened conscience, and a high and consistent standard of Christian action. How salutary must be the influence on the hearts of benevolent and devoted teachers, to be thus surrounded by a thousand mementos of their sacred and solemn obligations, to be faith-ful to the Lord. How powerful must be the

ful to the Lord. How powerful must be the impression on the minds and hearts of those, who are enjoying the privileges of such a seminary. In a spot like this, they must receive a new impulse, a deeper and more abiding impression. Often we trust, that it will be like a nail fastened in a sure place.

3. The accommodations, furnished by the establishmen, will probably be better than those now enjoyed in any large female seminary in our land. This is of vastly more importance in qualifying young ladies for their appropriate sphere of usefulness, than young men. It is the manifest design of Providence, to commit to them, in the capacity of teachers, of sis-It is the mainlest design of Providence, to committe them, in the capacity of teachers, of sisters, and of mothers, the responsibility of forming the dispositions and habits of all the children of both sexes,—of moulding, to a great extent, the whole character of the female youth of our country—of forming the taste and manners, and of inculerating many of the more lovely social virtues of sons and brothers—of regulating some of the most important customs of society—and of determining in a great degree the destiny of the rising generation, both for time and for eternity. In gaining that well balanced character, and in forming those correct habits, indispensable to ladies in every sphere of usefulnence, derived from suitable accommodations in a boarding establishment, in private chambers, and in school rooms, than young men. And if the Christian community are ready to do so well in furnishing suitable chambers, and other accommodations for their sons, and other accommodations for their sons, and other accommodations for their sons, while the accommodations and the sex points and the sex points of the solidation and superintendence of the solidation and stream in the minds of their daughters, and of those when the staste of the solidation of the solidation and superintendence desired solidation. The seminary is under the direction and superintendence derivation and setting grows up under her solic care to its present properties, from her tongerous, the mind solidation of the solidation and setting grows up under her solic care to i mit to them, in the capacity of teachers, of sis-ters, and of mothers, the responsibility of form-ing the dispositions and habits of all the children of both sexes,—of moulding, to a great extent, the whole character of the female youth of our

those which now stand highest on the list. It study and stu those which now stand highest on the list. It is often said, that poor and dependent people thave not the means of being economical—that is, they have not the means of using what they do possess to the best advantage. May not this principle be applied to our large female seminaries when compared with the situation of our higher institutions for young men? And young men and you is, they have not the means of using what they do possess to the best advantage. May not this principle be applied to our large female seminaries when compared with the situation of our higher institutions for young men? And how much greater are the expenses of our higher institutions for females, in proportion to their accommodations, instruction, apparatus and other facilities for improvement, than our colleges. But in this institution, it is designed to give to every pupil, a home and every thing she needs, without depending on private families. The buildings, furniture and apparatus are to be free of rent, and the expenses of the institution are to be placed at cost. And is it institution are to be placed at cost. And is it not reasonable, to anticipate so much of a reduction, as to encourage the best part of our community to make greater efforts in behalf of their daughters than they have hitherto done? Will not many a father, who is not now quite persuaded to educate his daughter for high usefulness, be encouraged by the reduction of expenses, to make the effort, and to furnish the means? institution are to be placed at cost. And is it

CARDS.

The Subscriber would take this method to express his warmest thanks to the ladies of Rev. Mr. Whittlesey's Society of this town, for the very unexpected, but generous contribution of Teenty Bullers, to constitute a Life Member of the American Tract Society—And also, to the members of his Bible Class for the contribution of Tey But. Ann. to constitute him a life member of the Mass. S. Society. "It is more blessed to give than to receive;" and "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth."

East Parich, Hoverhill, May 3. James R. Ceshing.

The Subscribers gratefully acknowledge the receipt of Twenty Dollars, from Ladies of the second Congregation Society in Douglans, to constitute them members for his of the Massachusetts Subbath School Society.

John Boshdman,

East Douglass, May 12, 1836. Harrier Bordman.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Alps, nne cultivated fields, and numerous beautiful villages. I shall still admire the seenery of New England;—but all of you have never between the platform of the gospel, in extending the know-crucified Saviour, the better.

Now for the compend of my conversations of the compend of my conversations of the much more complimentary to one the platform, than would be allocated and proper at our anniversaries: some time beautiful villages. I shall still admire the seenery declared in the following and the following of the late Br. Payon.

Alps, nne cultivated fields, and numerous beautiful villages. I shall still admire the seenery declared in the following and the late Br. Payon.

Alps, nne cultivated fields, and numerous beautiful villages. I shall still admire the seenery of New England;—but all of you have never a specific to the late Br. Payon.

Alps, nne cultivated fields, and numerous beautiful villages. I shall still admire the seenery of New England;—but all of you have never a specific to the late Br. Payon.

Alps, nne cultivated fields, and numerous beautiful villages. I shall still admire the seenery of New England;—but all of you have never a specific for the see of Bible Classes and Salbable possible for the see of Bible Classes and Salbable possible for the see of Bible Classes and Salbable possible for the seen anything so incomparably beautiful as this little work is of situle fields, and only the size of constant and vignette of his birth signed for the see of Bible Classes and Salbable possible for the see of Bible Classes and Salbable possible for the seen of Bible Classes and Salbable possible for the seen of Bible Classes and Salbable possible for the seen of the seen of the late Br. Payon.

The Contenting the Appearance of Centred. The Goliver and the seen anything so incomparably beautiful as this first the following retired and the seen anything so

TUIE Trustees of this Academy wish to obtain a suitably qualified person to take the charge of it as Principal, and to enter upon the duties of his office at the beginning of the full term, viz. the second week in September. An experienced teacher is desired, and one who intends to make teaching his business, and who would be willing to open a boarding-house for the accummodation of his pupils. On account of the funds of the institution, the trustees will be able to afford a liberal compensation to the Preceptor. Such as may wish to take charge of this institution, are requested to rend in their names and proposals, with testimonials of their qualifications, to the subscriber at Groton—till the middle of July.

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements,

WESTPIELD ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence
and Wednesday the first day of June next, the same
day on which Rev. E. Davis, who has been the Preceptor of
the Academy for the last 12 or 14 years, is to be ordained
as Associate Pastor of the Congregational control
willage. The principal is happy to of Mrs. Woodreff, who
has had the charge of the Female Department during the
last term. The instructions of a Teacher in painting will
be enjoyed by the Young Ladies—and it is expected that
either ornamental branches will be taught. Some Ladies
who reside in the village, and who are perfectly qualified,
have consented to give lessons on the Finno and Guitar.

Tuition from \$3,25 to \$1,00 per term.
Music only is extra—and at the assual price.
Board from \$1,75 to \$2,25 per week.

**J. PETTEE, JR. Principal.

Westfeld, May 13, 1536.

SW. WORLDEN.

WARREN ACADEMY, WOHUKN.

TMIE Summer Term at this institution, will commence,
Monday, June 7.
Instruction will be given in all the branches, usually
raught in Academics and High Schools; including French.
The Female Department will be under the care of Miss B.
L. Colman, who has been employed, during two preceding
terms.

A commodious and well-regulated Boarding-House is connected with the Institution. The Teachers will constantly
reside at this Boarding-house, and have under their immecists supervision all scholars entrated to their care.

Special attention will be paid to the Habits and Morals
of the Comment of the Comment of the Comment
The subscriber hopes, by punctual attention to his business, and by a thorough course of instruction, to merit a
share of public patronage.

ness, and by a thorough course of instruction, to merit a barren fupultic patronage.

Tuition per quarter of 12 weeks,

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House and in respectable families, for \$2.00 per weeks,

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Charlestown; and Hardy Ropes, Esq. Boston; Rev. Mr.

Pickett, Reading; Rev. J. Hennett and Dr. Cutter, Wabure.

A. K. HATHAWAY, Principal.

Hoburn, May 13, 1836.

PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

"AllE Summer Term will commence on Wednesday the
1st day of June, and will continue eleven weeks.
The Proprietors have the satisfaction to state to the pulse,
that Mr. A. B. E. ELEMBRONE will still continue to
have the charge of the Instituted in both Departments.
The Principal has a Boarding House pleasantly situated,
and near the Academy building, for the accommodation of
a few Lask, where they will be under his immediate and
constant care. It is desirable that those who wish to place
their soors in the family of the Principal, should make application before the commencement of the Term. The
Academy is turnished with a good Library and Apparatus,
and the principles of the sciences will be illustrated by familitar Lectures and Experiments. The most important
Text Books will be loaned to the scholars, if desired, for a
small compensation.

Text Books will be loaned to the scholars, if desired, for a small compensation.

Thitton per Term,

Addition Charge for French,

Lessons on the Prano Forte,

1 00
Lessons on the Prano Forte,

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Lessons on the Prano Forte,

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Lessons on the Prano Text on the Pran

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

AR. MARSHALL CONANT would inform the people of Robury and Vicinity, of his intention to open a School in that place on Monday next, the 2d day of May; in which young gentlemen will be trught in any of the branches requisite for the different departments of Bosiness, or these preparatory to a Collegiate course.—Location, the Elliot Church Vestry.

With several year's experience, Mr. C. hopes to be able to meet the wishes of those parents who may commit their sons to his charge; as particular attention will be paid to their moral as well as to their intellectual improvement.

Instruction will also be afforded to young men wishing to pursue any of the higher branches of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, or Astronomy.

Terms, from \$10 812 per quarter.

Further particulars made known on application at the School Room, or at Mr. C's residence, at Mrs. Jones, Warren street.

Respressed.—Rev. J. S. C. Abbett, Rev. Mr. Leverett, Hon. Sherman Leband, Rev. Joseph Travy, Rev. Win. M. Rogers, Dr. Charles Br., to the Naturedge, John Leman Response of the Caleb Parker, Mr. R. P. Adams, Mr. Albert Hobert.

**ROBELLAND TONNE EMALE SEMINARY.

**NORTHER APPTONNE EMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Seminary have, during the la year, by the liberality of their fellow citizens, as the munificence of a friend in Boston, erected a new Got is Building, which, for convenience, appropriateness as

ment \$15, and Drawing from \$2 to \$4. The number of parties in each Department is inuited.

The Summer Terms commence on the third Thursdey in May; the Winter, on the third Thursday in November.

The Trustees are now execting a convenient Boarding House for the accommodation of pupils from abroad, in which every effort will be made to unite the contorts and pleasures of the family circle, having all the siteguards of home, with the advantages of a perfect system of mental and moral discipline. A limited number of pupils are received here, under the lumediate care of the Principal, for \$200 per snum. For the present season and while the Boarding House is being completed, they are received into the family of Miss D. Boarding House is being completes, see, the family of Miss D.

By order of the Trustees,

HENRY G. BOWERS, President.

Northampton, Mass. April 20, 1230.

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The Trustees respectfully refer to the following gentlemen for further particulars:
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May 13.

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May 15.

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2. Propriety and Beauty of Infant Baptism.

3. The Ordinance. Meaning of the part of the great VII.L be published next week, by WM. PEIRCE, No. 9 Cornhill, The Baptized Child, by Nehemiah Adams, Paster of the Essex St. Boston.

section with the ordinance.

4. Influence of the Baptism in bringing up the child.

5. Beuefits of Infant Baptism to Parents and Children.

6. Appeals and Instructions to Baptized Children and Youth, and to Parents.

7. Difficulties upon the subject of Infant Baptism considured. The mode of Haptism. On Being Rebaptism described.

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Arkanasa, missionary operations, monuments and angulette.

Linap. 7. Western Pennsylvania,—general features, aductions, Pittaburg, manufactures, &c., Western Vygaz, general features, satines, mineral springs, chief tense, &c.

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Jan. 1. eoptf. WILLIAM P. Mc.5.3

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No. 22--Vol. XX

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terest:
Sheldon vs. Congregation
This is an action of assump
as the settled minister of the
to recover his salary from 6
October 24, 1833. It was p
The ministiff was recover

October 24, 1833. It was regular The plaintiff was regular this parish, on the 24th of the salary agreed to be giver per year, payable half yearly time it was voted to add five his salary, until he shoul keeper, and then it was twelve cords. It is alleged

keeper, and then it was twelve cords. It is alleged house-keeper, and the value per cord, which makes the v \$500.

The plaintiff continued to as a minister, up to 1832, for the compensation agreed up of that year, the parish took to prevent his preaching in that he continued to preach if other meetinghouse erocted former parishoners, and to duties. It is admitted that if of the parish, he did what we title himself to his salary.

The question for decision the legal minister of the parish sentitled to recover in thin not, he must fail to recover.

The terms upon which the are somewhat peenliar, but for the decision of the present agreed by the parties, at the ment, that if two-thirds of the come dissatisfied with him might be terminated, by givin notice, with the advice of a c fendants have not attempted contract by bringing themse terms of this agreement.

The settlement of a minist or religious society, in the ab press stipulations as to its durato be for life, and it is presa also until it is legally dissolved tiff been legally dismissed?

The contract has never been tual consent. On the contractied to dissolve it, and the oth It may be proper, before we ceedings in this case, to considered.

It may be proper, before we ceedings in this case, to considerly the nature of the contra-tract for life, and the minister tract for life, and the minister tant duties to perform on his ish on theirs. A parish may on any terms they may agree u for a particular number of year agree upon the mode of dissolv with or without the agency of if there be no stipulation at all or mode of dissolution, there at theless, which will operate to which will absolve the parist to the minister, and create a foffice. What are these causes:

They are such only as will of palification, to some extent, duties of his office. He may may be a formal to the minister change in a chan of the minister change his religious one circumstances, operate as tion.

1. The first cause is a chan of the minister change his religious may be a construct when the contract when the case of Burr vs. Sanwick.

2. A wilful neglect of duty we

does not perform the contract whey made with his parish. This the case of Burr vs. Sanwick.

2. A wilful neglect of duty we a dissolution. This is a mutual parish engages to perform cert so does the minister—and if helects to perform his duties toward are absolved from performing the street of the grounds embrace all the ejustify a forcible dissolution of the they are recognized in the case Tyringham. But these must all it is not every slight neglect of the grounds embrace, that will justify moval of the minister. In the convex Rehoboth, it was said by Justice Parker, "it must be son immorality." But if these cases ed, it operates as a forfeiture of he cannot recover his compensat. How then are these facts to be As to the change of essential doe per mode of inquiry is by an council. It is not for the parish authoritatively on the subject, we trevention of some tribunal of in

council. It is not for the parish authoritatively on the subject, w tervention of some tribunal of in But as to neglect of duty and it parish has a right to judge for the intervention of any body. But at its peril. They may say, for neglects of duty, and such and acts, we dissolve the contract; at these grounds, and prove them it may discharge themselves of the But their declaration, however proof of the charges. Neither the vote of a council will discharge charges must be proved in a Council will discharge that the proved in the payment of his it is not controlled. and if not proved, the minister wito insist upon the payment of his It is proper and usual in all car advice of a council. And the readil regularly convened, is prima for the facts found by them. If a be called, the parish must specify made against the minister, and motice of them to him, and ask hit them in calling the council. If application, the one party refuses call, an exparte council may be coif properly called, its result has the ster result of a mutual council. In this case a mutual council, where the ster council we have the ster case and the ster call the ster case and the ster case and

In this case a mutual council w the defendants and declined by the in this case a mutual council with defendants and declined by the is not our purpose to examine the reasons given by the plaintif the reasons given by the reasons given by the reason the reasons and the council, which was Laston. They decided that they larly called and authorized to act and the committee of the parish exhibit the grounds of complaint plaintiff—and to adduce evidence in them—the plaintiff constantly protected upon the charges. Their that the relation should be dissolv parish afterwards proceeded to adop Is the result of this council to be by this court, and to have the effect the contract?

contract? A council has no power, of itself

A council has no power, or user the relation between minister an they have only an ordinary power, determine only whether the charges substantiated If the charges are